The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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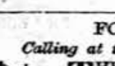
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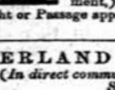
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THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 290 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

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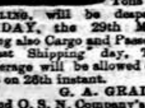
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Travellers by the Overland route viâ Trieste can have their Pass-ports visèd for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned
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Consul for Austria and Prussia.
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Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship CHINA, (2,000 Tons and 400 H. P.) Captain R. Curling, will be despatched for the above Ports, on FRIDAY, the 29th May, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Tuesday, the 26th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of Opium not in the Ship on 26th instant.
G. A. GRAINGER, Acting Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 18th May 1863.

N.B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 28th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Screw Steam Ship MAHARAJ, Captain Kidder, to the Malabar Coast, on MONDAY, the 1st June, at 4 P.M., calling at Vingorla, Goa, Sedashegur, Mangalore, weather permitting Cannanore, Calicut, and Cochin, returning by the same route in nine days time.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Goods and Passengers may be conveyed to Madras and Calcutta *viâ* Calicut by this opportunity.

FOR SURAT.



THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer JOHNSTONE CASTLE, 197 Tons Register, Captain Main, will be despatched to Surat on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 P.M.
For First Class Passage. Apply to,
Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co.,
Below Messrs. Leckie & Co., Rampart Row.
For Deck Passage and Freight, apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.
27th May 1863.
N. B.—This Steamer has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers.

FOR SURAT.

(Last trip of the season if weather permits.)



THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, Thomas Ellis, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 1st June.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavashaa's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

HAIR DYE.

J. ROBINSON, Hair Cutter and Perfumer from Truefitts, Bond Street, London, having had great experience in hair dying, begs to offer his services to the public of Bombay 4, Medow Street, Fort.

N. B.—Ladies and Gentlemen waited on at their own residences.

RED BOOT MART, Ready-made Boot and Shoe Warehouse, London and Paris Manufacture, established 1845.—The undersigned, in returning thanks to the public of Bombay and Outstations, begs to state that he has just removed to his former premises, No. 2, Hummum Street.

N. B.—Constituents at Outstations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, otherwise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.

R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any orders unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.
Terms—Cash.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

TO LET, the Upper STORIES of the said premises, for an Office, from and after the 1st of May. Apply to
RICHARD PARTRIDGE.
19th April 1863.

Notices.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, will be held on TUESDAY next, the 2nd proximo, at noon, for the purpose of electing a Chairman and Deputy Chairman in the place of Robert Hannay, Esq., who has left Bombay for Europe.
By order of the Committee.
H. BROOKS, Secretary.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 27th May 1863.

CONSIGNEES per French ship *Leocadie and Anna*, from Bordeaux, are requested to SEND BOATS for their Goods at once.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE & Co.,
Agents for Captain Geoffroi.

NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, for and on behalf of the BOMBAY NATIVE INSURANCE COMPANY hereby notify to the Shippers and underwriters of Goods per the late Ship *Vidayatool Raemon*, Captain Grant, wrecked on her voyage hence to Singapore that the portion of merchandize saved by the Police authorities at Hurnee in the district of Rutnagherry, has been brought here and lying at the Musjeed Bunder Custom House for inspection and identification of those concerned, they are therefore requested to make their respective claims to the undersigned within eight days from this date, failing to do so, the Goods in question will be sold by Public Auction, and all expenses incurred and the apportionment appertaining to this office shall be deducted, and the balance paid into Government in accordance with the tenor of indemnity given by us to Government.
VIEGAS & Co., Secretaries.
Bombay Native Insurance Company,
Bombay, 27th May 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

CONSTRUCTION OF EXTENSIVE WORKS IN NORTH CANARA.

Harbour Works, Public Buildings, Roads, &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned is not prepared with detailed Plans and Estimates, but is ready to close with any Contractor, for a limited period, on a reasonable Schedule of Rates for Public Works of all descriptions being submitted.

2. Contractors and others are invited to visit Sudasheghur or send their Agents to draw up Schedule of Rates.

3. *Terms.*—No advances to be made. Work to be paid for monthly, as actually measured and performed to the satisfaction of the undersigned.

4. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Schedule.
G. A. SEARLE, Captain,
Special Assistant Engineer,
For Acting Executive Engineer, North Canara.
Sudasheghur, 2nd March 1863.

THE FIRM OF JEHANGEER NASSERWANJEE & CO.

OOTACAMUND, NEILGHERRIES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Interest and Responsibility of SORABJEE BURJORJEE, and DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE JASAWALAH, in the above Firm, have ceased from this day, and that all the debts due to and by the said Firm up to this day will be received and paid by PESTONJEE NASSERWANJEE BOTTLEWALA and CAWASJEE JAMSETJEE JUSSAWALA.
(Signed) SORABJEE BURJORJEE.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE.
PESTONJEE NASSERWANJEE.
CAWASJEE JAMSETJEE.
Bombay, 14th May 1863.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Notice is hereby given, that JAMSETJEE RUTTONJEE BISNEY of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, the Executor of the last Will and Testament of Ruttonjee Byramjee Bisney of Calcutta, Parsee merchant, deceased, has contracted with Dr. JOSEPH CAMILLO LISBOA, to sell that piece or parcel of Land with the three Messuages, or Dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate at Chundunwady, Girgaum Road, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, admeasuring 485 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed and registered in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 490, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 28, 28, and 163, and is bounded on or towards the North by the property of Nowrojee Byramjee Khan, on or towards the West by the Breach Candy Road, on or towards the South by the property of Ragoonath Wittoba, and on or towards the East partly by the property of Ramchunder Wittojee, and partly by the property of Pandoorung Deenanathjee. Persons having any claim on the said property are required to make the same known to Mr. KEIR, Solicitor for the purchaser, at his Office, Medow Street, Fort, within fourteen days from this date, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 18th day of May 1863. C. KEIR, Purchaser's Solicitor.

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Poona, 26th May 1863.

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William Morris, Manchester, cotton spinner.
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The directors will execute such orders on commission, and all machinery will be inspected by the company's Engineer prior to shipment or delivery.
G. R. HAYWOOD, Secretary and Managers.
Hartford Chambers, Francis Square, Manchester, 12th Dec., 1862.

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Provisional Directors.

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Secretary.—G. W. Terry, Esq.

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Applications for Shares to be addressed to the Officiating Secretary, Western India Hotel Company (Limited), Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., Fort.

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CONSISTING OF

One Silver Electro-plated Tea Pot.
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One Sugar Pot, *gilt inside, with Cover.*
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From Rs. 50 the entire set. Cash.

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Complete Rs. 3 each. Cash.

The above is of the simplest construction—very strong, and is warranted to draw every Cork neatly without effort or labour on the part of the drawer.

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A strong serviceable Flask, covered with Wicker, with double screw-on Patent tops, the outer one forming a small drinking cup.
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TOAST RACKS of novel patterns. Rs. 7 to 25.

DESSERT, OR FRUIT KNIVES AND FORKS.

Square Mahogany Box, containing 12 Knives and 12 Forks, silvered blades, and prongs, with best Ivory handles, all neatly fitted up with blue lining, lock and key, complete... 50 0
MAHOGANY MOULDED BOX, containing 12 Knives and 12 Forks, silvered blades, &c. with plain mother-O'pearl handles ... 90 0
MAHOGANY MOULDED BOX, similar to the above, but with richly engraved and chased blades and prongs ... 120

N. B.—The two last Boxes contain each a large knife and fork, to match, for cutting open pines and large fruit.

MAHOGANY BOX, with two inner Trays, holding 18 pairs of highly finished Dessert Knives and Forks, richly engraved and chased blades, thickly silvered, the handles of mother O'pearl ... 175 0
ANOTHER BOX FITTED UP as the above, with 18 pairs best Dessert Knives and Forks, but of larger size and of richer design ... 190 0

ROYAL PATENTED IVORY SECURE-HANDLED TABLE CUTLERY.—Especial attention is invited to the Secure Ivory-Handled and Balance Sheffield Table Cutlery, which is universally admitted to be *superior to all others.*

In this invention the *Tang*, or continuation of the blade, is carried inside quite through *to the end of the handle*, and is there secured by a screw.

It is impossible for the handle to become separated from the blade, either by the action of heat, or by the effects of being washed in hot water, or from wear and tear.

The Sheffield Steel of which the blades are manufactured is of the very best quality, and the fine Ivory handles are in the most *perfect style of manufacture*:—

Table Knives ... per dozen Rs. 22 0
Dessert Knives ... ,, ,, 17 8
Meat Carvers, one knife and one fork, per pair ,, 7 8
Game or Poultry Carvers, ditto ... 7 0

N.B.—It is known throughout India that this maker's Cutlery is fully up to the guarantee given with it, and is superior to all others. H. & Co. import only one quality, the above.

HOT PLATES, either for water or sand, the lower portion being made of pewter, it is not liable to breakage, and the plate is fastened on by a *guide catch* keeping the two portions together, each complete Rs. four ... 4 0
OVAL FLUTED pattern similar to the above, but of ornamental shape and finish. The dish complete comprising the lower dish with hot water compartment—the middle dish and the cover with a shifting handle (forming another dish) ... 20 0

N. B.—The above two kinds of dishes are made of cheap metal, which keeps a white polish.

ROUND DISHES, Electro silvered in three pieces.—Viz., the hotwater well or stand; the middle part or dish; and the cover ... 40 0
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*** Four of the above form a very neat set of Vegetable Dishes.

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BUTTER COOLERS, all kinds and descriptions. Farm pattern, cage pattern, lion, royal, strawberry, &c., most elegant designs and of the first quality, Rs. 18, 20, 23, 25, 28, to ... 30 0

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The Spoons, Forks, &c. &c., of all the patterns mentioned below, are of the very best manufacture. The fabric of every article is of the best quality of German Silver, massive in make, and thickly coated with a deposit of pure silver, which will be found, under ordinary care, to wear well for years:—

Patterns.

	Plain. Rs.	King's. Rs.	Albert. Rs.	Lilly. Rs.	Linear. Rs.
Table Forks ℔ doz.	27	42	42	40	36
Dessert Forks ,,	22	33	33	32	30
Table Spoons ,,	27	42	42	40	36
Dessert Spoons ,,	22	33	33	32	30
Tea Spoons ,,	14	22	22	20	18
Egg do. gilt... ,,	12	22	22	22	18
Mustard do do. ,,	12	22	22	22	18
Salt do. do. ,,	12	20	20	20	15
Sugar Tongs each.	2½	5	5	4½	4
Sugar Spoons... ,,	2½	5	5	4½	4
Mustard Ladles ,,	1½	3	3	3	3
Gravy Spoons... ,,	5	8	8	8	6½
Soup Ladle ,,	9	15	15	14	12
Sauce Ladle ,,	3½	4½	4½	4	4
Butter Knives... ,,	3	5	5	4½	4
Pickle Forks ... ,,	1½	3	3	3	2½

*** The articles can be supplied in small quantities, to suit purchasers, either as single pieces, in pairs, or in quarter dozens, as may be required.
Terms, Net Cash.

CARLTON CLUB BREAKFAST FRAMES.

Three different varieties of these useful and very pretty articles are now available, viz: Vine Leaf Pattern with cut glass Salt Tray, silver mounted Mustard, and silver mounted Pepper, both bottles of cut glass of the clearest crystal, the frame and ornamental handle beautifully chased and shaped,—a very handsome present. Rs. 12.

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HERBERT & Co.—RAMPART ROW,—*Continued.*

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LOYSEL'S PATENT HYDROSTATIC URNS FOR MAKING TEA OR COFFEE.—These useful articles have become highly popular in Bombay, and are in universal demand. The following list of Urns compose the present stock on hand:—

BLOCK TIN ELEGANT SEAMLESS URN, as bright as silver, not in the least liable to get out of order or become damaged in the course of wear and tear among native servants.

To hold one Pint ... Rs. 8 0
,, ,, ,, ,, Registered ... 9 0
,, ,, ,, ,, with measure ... 9 8
,, ,, ,, ,, Extra strong ... 10 0
About twenty, of each of the above varieties, to select from.
To hold two Pints ... 12 0
,, ,, ,, Registered ... 12 8
,, ,, ,, with measure and extra strong 13 0
Twenty of this Pattern.
To hold three Pints ... 15 0
,, ,, ,, ,, Registered ... 16 0
,, ,, ,, ,, Extra strong and ornamented. 17 0
To hold four Pints ... 20 0
,, ,, ,, ,, Superior ... 22 0
,, ,, ,, ,, Extra measure ... 23 0
To hold six Pints ... 28 0
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A few only, of the above two sizes, are available.

COPPER BRONZED, with Silver-Plated Lever Tap, superior make, and very handsome.
To hold one Pint,—Plain ... Rs. 22 8
,, ,, ,, ,, Ornamented ... 24 0
,, ,, ,, ,, Superior ... 25 0
To hold two Pints ... 27 0
,, ,, ,, ,, New model ... 29 8
,, ,, ,, ,, Exra finish ... 32 0
To hold three Pints ... 35 0
,, ,, ,, ,, best Patterns ... 40 0
This class (Bronzed) will be found very durable,—about twenty only, in hand.

BRITANNIA METAL, warranted a superior article; the quality of this metal is hard and resembles polished silver.
To hold one Pint ... 20 0
,, ,, ,, ,, New model ... 22 8
,, ,, ,, ,, Extra funnel ... 25 0
To hold two Pints ... 28 0
,, ,, ,, ,, Superior ... 30 8
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To hold four Pints ... 42 8
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To hold six Pints ... 56 8

ELECTRO-PLATED, and richly engraved, very suitable for presents, being a novelty, at the same time a valuable and indispensable article of daily use.
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To hold two Pints ... 40 0
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To hold four Pints with double filters, &c., very handsomely finished ... 65 0

N. B.—The whole of the above are warranted "Loysel's Patent." *Beware of spurious imitations.*

For the convenience of Constituents the following Estimates are given of

ELECTRO-SILVERED SPOONS AND FORKS.

In full Sets and in half Sets.

The Spoons and Forks may be had in Full sets and Half sets, according to the following Table.

A FULL SET, COMPRISING:—	Plain. Rs.	Linear. Rs.	King's. Rs.	Albert. Rs.	Lilly. Rs.
12 Table Spoons 12 Table Forks 12 Dessert Spoons 12 Dessert Forks 12 Tea Spoons 4 Salt Spoons 6 Egg Spoons 2 Mustard Spoons 1 Soup Ladle 2 Sauce Ladles 2 Gravy Spoons 1 Sugar Spoon 1 Butter Knife	155	208	243	243	282
A HALF SET, COMPRISING:—					
6 Table Spoons 6 Table Forks 6 Dessert Spoons 6 Dessert Forks 6 Tea Spoons 2 Salt Spoons 3 Egg Spoons 1 Mustard Spoon 1 Soup Ladle 1 Sauce Ladle 1 Gravy Spoon 1 Sugar Spoon 1 Butter Knife	85	114	134	134	127

A MAHOGANY BOX elegantly fitted up with a complete set as above of the King's Pattern;—carefully arranged with a divided partition to lift out displaying the whole service. The box is neatly lined and measures 18 in. by 12 by 6 deep, the lid has a blank shield for name or device. Rs. 250.

☞ The above is worthy of notice; the plate being of the very best quality;—forms a handsome present.

BREAD PLATTERS.

BREAD PLATTERS, of best Swiss Maple Wood, full size, with handsomely carved borders of various mottoes and designs, a few of which are detailed below:—

"STAFF OF LIFE."
"WASTE NOT, WANT NOT."
"SPEED THE PLOUGH."
"TE DEUM LAUDAMUS."
"OUR DAILY BREAD."
&c. &c. &c.

Some are *without* mottoes on the borders, but have surrounding scroll work of Wheat ears and Wheat blades, and some with Wheat ears and blades with Poppy heads and leaves combined, forming a very elegant work of art. From Rs. 6, 8, and 10 each.

N. B.—It must be clearly understood that the above are of the best fabric and workmanship.

BREAD KNIVES, with the London-made Bread Blade, and with handsomely carved best Swiss Maple Wood Handles strongly ferruled, and in every way suitable to accompany the Platters. From Rs. 3, 4, 5, and 6 each.

UNITED SERVICE MUFFINEER FOR "PEPPER," "SALT," AND "CAYENNE."

The article is of the best Nickel Silver, richly Silver electro-plated; the lining is of superior slab-glass of thick and substantial manufacture, not in the least liable to breakage, and is admirably adapted for cleanliness and utility. The superior Slab-glass is of Opaque Light Green for "Pepper," of Opaque Cream White for "Salt, and of Blue for "Cayenne." Price Rs. 6 each, or Rs. 15 the set of three.

PORTABLE TABLE SERVICES,

Comprising the following:—3 Table Spoons, 3 Table Forks, 3 Dessert Spoons, 3 Dessert Forks, 3 Tea Spoons, 3 Egg ditto, 2 Salt ditto, 1 Mustard ditto, all of the plain pattern, and of the richest Electro-Silver ware. Also 3 Table and 3 Dessert Knives, a pair best Electro-plated Muffineers, a pair ditto Salt Cellars, with glass liners, and a handsome Mustard Pot, with ditto. Cash Price—Net, Rs. 80.

Beefsteak Dishes, of best Britannia Metal.

Plain oblong and fluted oval Dishes, with warmers, of Britannia metal, each in three pieces. Per set of four. Cash Rs. 75.

AUGDANS.

Handsome Table Augdans of best Electro-Silver ware, richly chased, plated, and finished. Cash, Rs. 10, 12, to 15 each.

Handsome Double Branch Table Pedestals, with shifting branches and centre to form a single Table Pedestal at pleasure; very richly plated, chased, and ornamented. Per pair, Cash, Rs. 150.

FISH CARVERS.

In neat morocco cases, with round ends, silk and velvet lined.

Fish Carvers of various elegant patterns, having handsome pierced and engraved blades, and richly ornamented handles, of best Electro-silver plate. Rs. 20, 28, 30, 35 to 45.

PICKLE FRAMES.

Rich 2-bottle Pickle Frames, with rich chased and pierced sides, and massive cut-crystal jars; best plated on Nickel Silver, and highly finished. Cash, Rs. 50.

Ditto 3-bottle ditto, open pattern, with beaded belt and ornamented handle, having jars of best cut glass—a handsome article. Cash, Rs. 70.

Elegant 2-bottle ditto, of neat and handsome patterns, with cut-glass bottles; best plated on Nickel Silver. Cash, Rs. 30 to 50.

Cruet Frames of other neat and well approved patterns, too numerous to detail; best plated on Nickel Silver, with 3, 4, 5, and 6 cut-glass bottles and of good finish. Cash, Rs. 20 to 40.

Cruet Frames with a "bell" in the centre, which strikes upon the handle being gently pressed down.

[These cruets are of new invention (the 7-bottle cruets revolve). Rs. 34 to 50.]

Electro-Silver Dish Covers in sets of 4, 5, 6, and 10 as follows: 20 inches; 18 inches: 16 inches: 14 inches: and 12 inches, &c.

Very elegant plain single dome Dish Covers, with hollow rim and rich bead mounted border and handles; best plated on Nickel Silver and highly finished. In sets of four as above. Cash, Rs. 300.

Very handsome ditto, with rich Grecian engraving, and beaded rim and handles. Best plated and finished as above. Per set Cash, Rs. 300.

Very neat Dish Covers, plain single dome, with engraved shield and beaded rim and handles. Ditto ditto Cash, Rs. 250.

Silver Electro-plated New Dish Covers, Lion pattern, in sets of 4 only. Rs. 150.

N. B.—Of excellent White Metal, Silver Electro-plated. Attention is directed to the striking Pattern of this new Dish Cover, and which, as will be observed, is manufactured at a remarkably moderate price.
Rampart Row, May 1863. HERBERT & Co.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Dovercourt* from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective cargo, failing which they will be landed by Captain Hughes at the Custom House, at their expense and risk.
FINLAY, SCOTT & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of 100 pieces more or less of WAXCLOTH per month, commencing from June. The Waxcloth to be of the kind used for packing Banghy Parcels, and are to be delivered at our office on or about the 5th of each month.
HERBERT & Co.
Rampart Row, 29th May 1863.

MR. HENRY EUSTACE BRIGHT has been authorised to sign our firm by procuration from this date.
WALLACE & Co.
Bombay, 29th May 1863.

PROTECTION FROM FIRE!

PRIZE MEDAL, 1862.

BRYANT & MAY'S

PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, AND CIGAR LIGHTS. LIGHT ONLY ON the BOX. The Patent Safety Match affords an instantaneous light as readily as common matches, whilst it is ENTIRELY FREE FROM ALL THEIR DANGEROUS PROPERTIES.

Patent Safety Matches in neat slide boxes.
Patent Safety Vestas in paper slide boxes, and in japanned tin boxes of 100, 250 and 500.
BRYANT & MAY, Manufacturers of Wax Vestas in round plaid boxes, and in japanned tin boxes, of 50, 100, 150, 250, 500, and 1,000.
Sole Importers of Jonköpings Tändstickor (slide boxes).
All orders made payable in London will receive immediate attention.
Whitechapel Road, London, E.

Wanted.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—About 200 PALKEE BEARERS for Service on the BHORE GHAUT, pay Rs. 13 each per mensem. Apply to the undersigned or to Mr. A. Cumming at Khandalla.
J. S. LOWE, Acting Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus, 25th May 1863

WANTED.—By a Butler, a Coachman and a Lady's Maid, situations in a family. They were in the employ of Mr. Lancaster, Manager of the Mercantile Bank, at Mauritius, and possess satisfactory testimonials. Address, A. B., at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A SURVEYOR to look after, superintend, and make the necessary repairs, &c., &c. to the Estate of a Gentleman. Applicants should send in their Testimonials, and apply to the Publisher of this Paper.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—A Young Gentleman recently arrived from Scotland, wishes an engagement as BOOK-KEEPER, or otherwise, in a Merchant's Office. Good references. Apply at
CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE, Dubash.

Houses, &c. to Let.

TO LET.—A Large GODOWN in Marine Street, Apply to Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee, at Messrs. Leckie & Co.'s Office.

TO LET.—A Godown, situated in the Fort, British Hotel Lane, lately occupied by Messrs. Lyon, Brothers & Co. Apply to Messrs. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE'S SONS, No. 11, British Hotel Lane, Fort.

TO BE LET.—The Spacious Premises at the corner of Church Street and Meadow Street lately occupied by the P. and O. Company with large Godowns, &c., suitable for Banking Houses, Shops, and Storerooms. For further particulars apply to TREACHER & Co., Meadow Street, Fort.

TO LET.—A very large Godown in Nesbit Lane, No. 9. Apply to EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROS, No. 40, Medow Street, Fort.

TO LET.—From 1st June, the large, commodious, and airy BUNGALOW, called "Bell Grove," situated in Love Lane, Mazagon, occupied by the Hon'ble J. D. Inverarity. Apply to DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE Parukh, Girgaum Back Road No. 2.

TO LET.—The snug LITTLE COTTAGE on the Mount Road, Mazagon. Apply to
SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.—A spacious WAREHOUSE, in Golah Lane, Fort. For rent and other particulars apply to JEWAJEE MANOCKJEE, on the Premises.

TO BE LET.—A furnished Upper-roomed HOUSE in Mount Road, Mazagon, from 1st June to 30th September. Vehar Water on the Premises. Rent moderate. Apply to Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Marine Street.

NOTICE.—Parties desirous of treating for accommodation, suitable for a Bank, or Office, the building of which is in construction in Forbes Street, are requested to apply to Pestonjee Sooklajee at Messrs. Bennett & Co.'s.

For Sale.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—A desirable Property at Bandora. Apply to Jehangeer Nowrojee H.M. Dockyard.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—A first-rate Telescope Rifle. By Robertson. Price Rs. 400.
McCOMBIE and WRIGHT.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM, of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by Robert Cocks & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor, Napoleon III.
Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE.—250 Barrels Fresh American Flour Apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

FOR SALE.—216 Cases Fresh AMERICAN TObacco, 2s. and 10s. of superior quality. Apply to
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

FOR SALE.—Yellow, White, and Saltwater Bar Soap.
Refined Cocoanut Oil, Tallow Oil, &c.
Tallow, Axle, and Cart Grease.
Roll Brimstone, Blasting Powder.
Refined Saltpetre.
Cotton Waste.
Tinned Lead Piping.
Stop and Bib brass Cocks from ½ inch to 2 inches.
Piping laid down.
G. BURSTALL & Co., Chinchpoogly.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES of sizes, some of them of the largest sizes ever imported, suited for Banks and other public Companies. To be seen opposite Messrs. Graham & Co.'s Office Premises. Apply to Hormusjee Bomanjee, at Messrs. B. & A. HORMUSJEE.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have just received fresh from FORTNUM, MASON & Co., the following Novelties of a kind never before imported into Bombay.
YORK PIES, SOUPS, MEATS, TRUFFLES, MUSHROOMS, in tins.
BONBONS, ALMONDS, IMPERIALS, MUSCATS, APRICOTS, PEACHES, CHERRIES, in jars and tins.
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, RINGS, FIGS, FRUITS in NOYEAU and BRANDY, in boxes and bottles.
Rampart Row

FOR SALE, ex *Lord Raglan* just arrived:—
A small shipment of Galvanized Corrugated Iron, also Plain and Fluted Zinc.
Nails, Screws, Bolts, &c.
Contractors' and Miners' Tools, Bar Iron, Steel, and Tiles.
FLETCHER and MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

AUCTION SALE OF SHIP "THAMES."—Under instructions from Messrs. Leckie & Co., Messrs. ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co. will submit for Sale by Public Auction, on a day to be hereafter named, the fine British Ship *Thames*, of 858 Tons register, with Stores and Sails complete, as she now lies in Bombay Harbour.
ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co,
No. 23, Marine Street, Bombay, 28th May 1863.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.—By order of the Executors of the late Duncan Dunbar, Esquire, Acting under the directions of the Court of Chancery, the fine British Ship *Thames*, 858 Tons Register, as she now lies in Bombay Harbor, well found in Stores, Sails, &c.
For further particulars, apply to
LECKIE & Co.,
Agents for Owners of the Ship *Thames*.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS—FOR SALE.—
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

MANILLA AND FRENCH CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.—Messrs. Treacher & Co. are in receipt of a large quantity of Cigars, of Havanna and Cheroot Shapes.
Bombay, Rampart Row.

FRESH SUPPLIES.

Per Overland Mail.

THE undersigned have now arranged for a continuous supply of DOUBLE Gloster Cheeses approved by all, PRIME YORK HAMS, preserved by a new process in a mixture of Salt and Sugar.
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON for Breakfast, &c. as fresh as in England.
McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT.

ROSSELET & Co., have always on hand, a nice choice of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions, Pic-Nic, ditto, Travelling Inkstands, Portfolio, Portmonnaies, and Cigar Cases, fine French Stationery.

Commercial.

[illegible] SHARE, STOCK, AND [illegible] LIST.

[illegible] OFFICE, Saturday, 30th May 1863.

EXCHANGE.

		Rates.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 1d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	[illegible] 3/16d.
Do. Documents...	Do. do.	2s. 1½d.
Calcutta	At sight............	99
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	225 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 per ct.	100 per ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	130 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	20 prem.
Commercial Bank ...	500	4 do.	38 ex divd.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China ...	200	2½ do.	20 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China ...	250	5 do.	97 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	6 do.	125 per ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	102 prem.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co......	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 23,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co. ...	2,700	390 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co..	4,000	350 per share ...	Rs.250dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co......	6,000	225 per share...	Rs4,800p.sh.pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	per ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares.	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	500 disct.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 350 disct.
Manockji Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 110 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	......	Ditto.
Jafur Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited ...	125	......	Ditto.
Bomanjee Wadia Spinning Co.........	5,000	......	
Colaba Land Co......	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 25,000.
Throstle Mill Co......	4,000	......	Rs. 500 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan.........	104
" Loan 1835-36............ / Loan 1842-43............ / Loan 1854-55............	98¾
New Five per Cent. Loan	107½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan.........	117¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each .... Rs.	10-4½
Bank of England Notes............ "	10-3
Spanish Dollars .... "	240
Carolus .... "	290
Mexican Dollars.................... "	225
German Crowns .... "	213
Five Franc Pieces .... "	205
Bar Silver .... "	106½
Gold Leaf .... "	16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£2 7s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
(Seed)	£2 2s. 6d. to £2 5s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
(Seed)	£2 15s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
To China / To Clyde / To Hull	No enquiry.
To Calcutta and back............	Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (29th May 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)............	Rs. 472 to 473
New Dhollera, (ready.)	" 459 to 460
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)............	" 460 to 463
New Oomrawuttee	" 418 to 420
Old Compta............	" 430 to 431
Old Dharwar Sawginned	" 525 to 530
New Barsee, and Nuggur	" 415 to 418
New Veraval	" 410 to 422
New Khandeish	" 410 to 412
New Porebunder	" 440 to 441
New Accote............	" 425 to 427
New Mangalore	" 430 to 435

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,570 to 1,575.

SEEDS—		
Linseed, Khandeish ...at Rs.	6-7 to 6-8 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ...	7-1 to 7-2
Gingelly mixed (Black ... "	32 to 33
and White) .... "	37 to 38
Niger .... "	27 to 28

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.	
" 4 do.	2s. 0¼d. do.	
" 3 do.	2s. 0¼d. do.	
" 2 do.	2s. 0¼d. do.	
" 1 do.	2s. 0d. do.	
" on demand		
On Scotland do. / On Ireland do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	1s. 11¾d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—payable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards............ 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice...... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ...... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ...... 5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. (*If to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ......Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ...... ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ...... ½ per cent.

Hours of business.................. 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation in negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay 7th May 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz.:—

6 month's sight (not under £50)	at 2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
4 Do.......................	at 2s.	0¼d. "
3 Do.......................	at 2s.	0¼d. "
2 Do.......................	at 2s.	0¼d. "
1 Do.......................	at 2s.	0 1/16d. "
On demand	at 2s.	

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

May 8th 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—18, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON..............The Bank of England.
Do. ....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL ....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND............The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.	per Rup.
" " " " 4 do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
" " " " 3 do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
" " " " 2 do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
" " " " 1 do.	2s. 0d.	do.
On Scotland / On Ireland	On demand ...1s. 11¾d.	do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	6	℔ cent ℔ anm.
do. 9 do. do.	5½	do. do.
do. 6 do. do.	5	do. do.
do. 4 do. do.	4½	do. do.
do. 3 do. do.	4	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of Withdrawal no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 7th April 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
" 3 do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
" 2 do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
" 1 do.	2s.	"
" On demand	1s. 11¾d.	"
On Scotland do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
On Ireland do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight...	1s. 11¾d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts.................. 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months .... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. .... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. .... 6* "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement.
No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission, will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES, Agent.

Bombay, 8th May 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14 *Rue Bergère, Paris.*
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Reunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY;

Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.	per Rp.
3 Do. Do.	2s. 0d.	"
On Demand	1s. 11¾d.	"
On France 6 months' sight.........frs.	2-56 cts.	"
3 Do. Do. .... "	2-53 "	"
On Demand .... "	2-50 "	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th March 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.................. LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURG, and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (Two MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand and at from one to six month's sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight..............	2s.	0¼d.
" 4 months' sight..............	2s.	0¼d.
" 3 months' sight..............	2s.	0¼d.
" 2 months' sight..............	2s.	0¼d.
" 1 month's sight..............	2s.	
" On demand..............	1s.	11¾d.
Circular Notes	1s.	11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank of other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 8th May 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and, not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto	2s.	0¼d.	do.
Ditto at 3 ditto	2s.	0¼d.	do.
Ditto at 2 ditto	2s.	0¼d.	do.
Ditto at 1 ditto	2s.	0d.	do.
Ditto on demand ditto	1s.	11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5. and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays...................10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 15th May 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
May 28	Dragoon	Miller	Sunderland 22 Jan
29	Margaret Blois	Ball.........	Mauritius 4 May.
	Anna Henderson......	Eeiffe......	Moulmein 18 March.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Ship *Dragoon*, from Sunderland.—On the 31st March, in Lat. 22-22 S., Long. 29-26 W., spoke the barque *Baukside*, from London to Sydney, 45 days out, with cargo of Coals for P. and O. Co.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
May 29	Tythonus...............	Alexander ...	Calcutta.
	H. C. Kidston..........	Jinman	Calcutta.
	Recorder	Sharp	Liverpool.
	China (s)...............	Cuding	China, &c.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Margaret Blois*, from Mauritius.—Mr. A. W. H. Manners.

Per Ship *Anna Henderson*, from Moulmein.—Mrs. Eeiffe, and Miss Hill.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Telegraph*, J. Bernard, bound to Marseilles via Kurrachee.

Brig *Louisa*, J. Kneen, bound to Penang and Singapore.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Morayshire*, for London.
Ship *Scotland*, for London.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 29TH MAY 1863.

For London.

Morayshire.—1,000 bags Linseed, 1,785 cwt. 2 qrs. 24 lbs., Remington and Co.

Scotland—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Stewart and Co.; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Volkart Brothers.

Prince Consort.—30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Adamally Sooltanally; 30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Adamally Sooltanally.

Patterson.—2 cases Pictures, Forbes and Co.; 86 chests Olibanum, 188 cwt.; 14 cases Gum Arabic, 41½ cwt., Ebram Ramjee; 24 cases Chundroose, 48 cwt. 1 qr. 20 lbs., Govindram Luckmeram; 2 cases Jams Jellies and Oilmanstore, Forbes and Co.

Mystery.—200 bags Sugar, 281½ cwt., Hajee Esmall Noormohmud; 1,700 bags Rapeseed, 2,550 cwt., Ritchie Steuart and Co.; Loose Buffaloe Horns, 150., Ebram Ramjee.

Conway.—40 cases Pearl Shells, 108 cwt., Mooljee Jewraz; 25 cases Hingda, 55 cwt. 2 qrs. 7 lbs., Thara

For Liverpool.

Castilian.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Hurry Ramjee; 2 bales Cotton, 7 cwt., Ludha Vurudhmon; 160 bales Cotton, 560 cwt., C. N. Cams and Co.; 140 bales Cotton, 490 cwt., Damoder Tapeedass.

Peter Maxwell.—56 bales Cotton, 196 cwt., Dossa Husraz; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Peerbhoy Khatuckdena and Co.; 20 bales Wool, 60 cwt., Nursy Kessowjee and Co.

King of Italy.—160 bales Cotton, 560 cwt., Vurudhmon Premjee; 500 bundles Bhoysing Seed, 250 cwt., Khimjee Visram.

Broughton Hall.—120½ bales Cotton, 422 cwt., Nowrojee Cursetjee; 183 bales Cotton, 640½ cwt., Goculbhoy Futtaybhoy; 210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Muthooradass Vusunjee; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., H. Byne.

Henry Fernie.—55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Tarrachund Sobhagchund; 110 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Sewjee Souzpall.

South.—102½ bales Cotton, 358½ cwt., Ebram Noordin and Co.

Bulwark.—52 bales Cotton, 182 cwt., Ebram Noordin and Co.; 65 bales Cotton, 227½ cwt., Khutow Khimjee; 80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Lookmonjee Keekabhoy.

Ambrose.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Souza Pinto and Co.; 350 bales Cotton, 1,225 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee; 350 bales Cotton, 1,225 cwt., Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., D. Byramjee and Co.

Bavelaw.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., C. Mascarenhas and Co.; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Goculdass Hirjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Payraz Luckmedass.

General Simpson.—125 bales Wool, 437½ cwt., Bhimjee Canjee.

Clifton Belle.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Sewjee Nensy and Co.; 325 bales Cotton, 1,137½ cwt., Ruttigur Dowlutgur; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Khimjee Ludha.

Sir Charles Napier.—225 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Goculdass Madowjee and Co.; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt. Jayseeram Cursonram; 121 bales Cotton, 423½ cwt., Lulloobhoy Manocklall.

Sam Mendel.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Martin, Young and Co.

Crescent.—716 bags Linseed, 358 cwt., F. Chambers.

Sarawak.—1,000 bundles Sursee Seed, 500 cwt., Damjee Walljee; 60 bales Cotton, 110 cwt., Meer Sassoon Moosy; 2 bales Cotton, 7 cwt., Khatesy Sewjee.

Princess Alexandra.—27 bales Cotton, 94½ cwt., Sudasew, Martin; 8 bales Cotton, 28 cwt., Kessowjee Petamber; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Woomeray Velljee and Co.

Duke of Wellington.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

South Carolina.—125 bales Cotton, 458 cwt., Bomonjee and Cursetjee Erany; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt.; 55 bales Wool, 165 cwt., Khatesy Sewjee; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Byramshaw Dhunjeebhoy.

Culloden.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Ruttonjee Velljee; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Muncherjee Cowasjee Mody; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Muthooradass Toolsidass.

Albion.—254 bags Sursee Seed, 381 cwt., Rowchund Amooluck.

Forganhall.—225 bags Sursee Seed, 337½ cwt., Canjee Samjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Mowjee Khimjee.

Euphrates.—30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Nebraz Notumdass; 600 bags Rapeseed, 900 cwt., J. N. Wadia's Sons and Co.

Wasp.—62 bales Hemp, 217 cwt., Jeathanund Chellaram; 120 bales Cotton, 420 cwt., R. Sazba and Co.

Lillies.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Megjee Mooljee and Co.; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Dewjee Hurry.

Rajah of Cochin.—350 bales Cotton, 1,225 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee and Co.; 350 bales Cotton, 1,225 cwt., Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.

Havelock.—25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Soonderdass Mooljee.

Duncarin.—220 bales Cotton, 770 cwt., Framjee Sands and Co.

North.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee and Co.

Tim Whiffler.—520 bales Cotton, 1,820 cwt., David Sassoon and Co.

Venus.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Lawrence and Co.

For Havre.

Mina.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Morarjee Pudomsy; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Pudomsy Virjee.

Pudsy Dawson.—80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., D. Byramjee and Co.

For New York.

Anne Armstrong.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Lee and Brown.

For St. Thomas.

Gem of the Ocean.—200 packages Cloves, 243½ cwt., Cooverjee Mowjee.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

492	Adelaide, Jardine.	April 21
749	Art Union, Morrison.	April 10
700	Birkby, Purdy.	April 29
750	Chapman, Harland.	
567	City of Glasgow, Carnaghard—W. Nicol & Co.	March 8
882	Cyclops, Cordiner.	
1954	Defiance, Galloway—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	March 3
890	Edendale, McGregor.	
810	Gosforth, Shaw—Grey & Co.	
1168	Glasgow, Taylor.	
939	Gloriana, Vaile.	
831	Janet Cowan, McKirdy.	April 9
1987	Louisa, Sowcroft—W. Nicol & Co.	March 1
774	Mahratta, Hickman.	
1036	Marian Moore, Monce.	
844	[illegible]	May 4
541	Naval Brigade, Mason.	
950	[illegible]	Feb. 14
818	Sarah [illegible], Gillies—E. Bates & Co.	
744	Sea Park, Stewart—Grey & Co.	April 18
799	Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.	
492	Sirocco.—Burjorjee & Co.	Feb. 24
744	Thomas Hamlin, Menzies.	Feb. 25
1104	Veteran, Duncan—Robert Frith & Co.	March 21
1047	Windsor Castle, Pryce—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	
940	Wings of the Wind, Wyllie.	April 30
	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
1033	Aaron Brown, Rogers.	April 30
904	Baron Renfrew, Thomas.	
639	Barbara.	March 24
582	Bon Accord, Campbell.	Feb. 14
814	Bloomer, Goodwin.	Feb. 11
668	Celuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co.	March 6
	Eliza Bencke, Jackson—Souza Pinto & Co.	March 9
1091	Eliphalet Greeley, Cutter.	April 20
220	Fideliter, (s), Jones—E. Bates & Co.	
1165	Gatineau, Cumming.	Feb. 8
647	Grefve Berg, Snellman.	Feb. 18
1328	Hanneman, Phillips.	
819	Hurry Puddemsey, Richardson—E. Bates & Co.	Feb. 13
855	Lady Havelock, O'Neill—Steven Brothers & Co.	
1286	Lancastrian, Pearson.	
965	Margaret, Faulkner.	
1129	Marseilles, Clements—Coupland & Co.	Feb. 9
1243	Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co.	Feb. 22
1745	Merchant Prince—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
1017	Negotiator, Hawkins.—Coupland & Co.	Feb. 13
1157	Neptune's Car, Kirby.	March 27
1034	Old Eng and, Bulman.	Feb. 23
982	Princess Somawutty, Roy—H. Forman.	April 3
999	Remington, Leisk.	
1357	Salsette, Dawson.—Stoehr Prieger & Co.	
900	Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair.	April 25
370	Sydney Eggers, Campbell—E. Bates & Co.	April 18
965	Tangier.	April 20
1178	Thomas Seddon—Finlay, Clark & Co.	April 18
	FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.	
1005	Beeston Castle, Carney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	April 1
903	Blencathra, Stewart.	Jan. 18
885	Chevalier, Perkins.	Dec. 26
1046	Childwickbury, Faithful—W. Nicol & Co.	Feb. 21
936	Elizabeth, Stewart.	Jan. 21
1325	Euroclydon, Wright.	April 9
1343	Levant, Ferran.—Ewart Latham & Co.	Jan. 21
1957	Lord Palmerston, Halcrow.	April 9
811	Missouri, Calhoun.	April 20
1669	Oriental, Ballard.	April 20
1459	Research, Kirk.	Feb. 13
1115	Tivoli, McPherson—W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 2
	FROM NEWPORT VIA ADEN.	
1100	Eldorado, Hayes.	
	FROM CARDIFF.	
427	Enterprise, Haynes.	
1187	Lady Franklin, Rawle.	April 28
	FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.	
798	Amity, Stenson.	Jan. 23
890	Congress, Drinkwater.	Feb. 7
960	Falkland, Pender.	
1142	Johannisberg, Stilphan.	March 12
533	Neptune, Veary.	
1155	Sabino.	March 8
1246	Sirocco.	April 14
705	Southern Rights.	March 9
654	Sparkling Wave, Emery.	Dec. 10
1089	T. E. Lemon, Rainey.	April 19
1023	Wandering Jew, Smart.	Feb. 7
	FROM KING GEORGE'S SOUND.	
1150	Lincluden Castle, Smith.	Sept. 9
	FROM SWANSEA VIA ADEN.	
950	Highland Light, Crowell.	Feb. 16
1800	Thomas Harward, Robinson.	Feb. 16
	FROM NEW ZEALAND.	
1354	Gertrude, Congdon—Coupland & Co.	March 17
	FROM MELBOURNE.	
1345	Zoboah, Powell.	April 16
1235	Tornado.	
	FROM GALLE.	
993	Duke of Newcastle, Mackenzie.	April 30
858	Reigate, Ewart Latham & Co.	
140	Sonderborg.	
	FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.	
334	Crusader.	
	FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.	
1199	Baden.	(put back.)
500	Elizabeth Douthwaite.	
780	Manlius.	
	FROM THE CLYDE.	
549	City of Edinburg, Soden—Finlay Clark & Co.	
525	City of London, Hendry—Finlay Clark & Co.	Feb. 7
	Cheduba (s) B. I. S. N. Co.	
934	Jane Jack Mitchell, Mitchell.	
	FROM STOCKHOLM.	
430	Elizabeth, Caisson—Finlay, Scott & Co.	
	FROM AUSTRALIA.	
1001	Maxwell, Jones.	
1300	Rangoon.	
1340	Royal Family.	Jan. 8
	FROM CALCUTTA.	
	Eliza—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	
410	Ophir	
806	Shen Shah.	
620	Hyderee.	
804	Joshua.	
655	Ally.	April 6
679	Alice Maud—S. Tyebjee & Co.	March 7
1361	Castlemaine—Lawrence & Co.	April 17
	Clymene.	
	Day Dream.	
769	India, (s), Grey—B. I. S. N. Co.	
664	Mary Ann.	
942	Miriam—Lawrence & Co.	April 22
559	Punjaub.	April 27
	Rohamanee.	April 17
	Schah Jehan.	April 14
938	Sebastopol—E. Bates & Co.	March 27
	FROM MOULMEIN.	
868	John Kerr—Cohen & Co.	March 26
698	Sea Lion, Alexander—Bramhall & Co.	
961	Minniehaha,—Morgan.	
631	Raritan, Bliss.	
	FROM MAURITIUS.	
450	Admiral Napier, Sharp.	May 1

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.

850	Clarendon, Dongal.	Feb. 20
538	David Malcolm, Zidmarsh.	April 18
657	Elinor, Bowden.	May 5
364	James Purie, Wilson.	March 7
396	Kent, Birch.	
618	Lady Macdonald, Bunnell	
615	Loretto, Thomas.	Jan. 20
492	Sirocco.	
492	Traveller, Fletcher.	March 3
699	Westward Ho! Wilkinson.	April 15
	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
475	Royal Alice, Robinson.	
	FROM HULL.	
550	Sophie, Swellman.	Jan. 22
	FROM NEWCASTLE.	
473	Monitor, James.	
	FROM CARDIFF.	
379	Ganjam, Durand.	March 7
790	Surate, Blonet.	Feb. 7
419	Versan, LePerdu.	Jan. 18
	FROM THE CLYDE.	
404	Colonel Ledyard, Wells.	Feb. 7
578	Fortitude, Booth.	
450	Jessica, Powell.	
489	Nyssas, Hutchison.	
	FROM MAURITIUS.	
552	Cœur de Leon.	May 6

BENGAL.

The telegraph of May 20, announced the arrivals of the *Harold*, Wise, from Liverpool 3rd Dec.; *Alfred the Great*, Wilson, from Liverpool 1st Nov.; touched at Newport 20th Dec.; put in leaky at Sicily (?) left 13th Jan.; *Reigate*, Deas, from Melbourne 23rd March; and *Liverpool Packet*, (particulars not received).

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 29.

Tarleton, Barrack Master, on duty, from Khandalla.
Tapp, Brigadier T., C.B., Commanding the Garrison, on duty, from Khandalla.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 29.

Swindley, Major, 6th Dragoons, on leave, to Poona.
Goode, Lieut. E. R., H. M.'s 16th Regt., on duty, to Kolapore.
Hartigan, Lieut., 5th Regt. N. I., on duty, to China.
Candy, Major T., Invalid Establishment, on duty, to Poona.
Sturt, Lieut. E., H. M.'s 6th Regt. N. I., on leave, to Asseerghur.
Sturt, Lieut. C. S., H. M.'s 6th Regt. N. I., on leave, to Asseerghur
Lynch, Lieut. Colonel E. P., H. M.'s 18th Regt. N. I., on duty, to Asseerghur.

GARRISON ORDERS.—MAY 29TH, 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

The 103rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

1. Brigadier Tapp, C.B., having returned from Khandalla, all reports, &c., are to be addressed to him accordingly.

2. The European General Court Martial, of which Lieut. Colonel Murray, Royal Artillery, is President, is adjourned until further orders.

3. The European General Court Martial, of which Major Kempt, 103rd Regiment, is President, is dissolved.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 28th May 1863.

Captain Combe, 18th Regt. N. I., at present Cantonment Magistrate at Belgaum, is directed to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of assuming Command of his Regiment.

Captain T. T. Piers, is appointed to act as Assistant Quarter Master General on special duty, vice Baigrie proceeded on furlough to Europe as per G. G. O. No. 117, dated 2nd March 1862.

The undermentioned Officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 24th May 1863:—
Captain J. Miles, Staff Corps.
Ensign E. G. Sturt, General List.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence:—
Royal Artillery.—Brevet Major T. J. Maclachlan Adjutant 4th Royal Horse Brigade, to proceed to England under the New Furlough Regulations for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Pauncbgunny, near Mahabuleshwur, on the 27th May, the wife of Mr. Anderson, J. J. Hospital, of a daughter.

At 2, Clive Street, on the 20th May, the wife of Patrick Keith, Esq., of a son.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer "BENARES," will be closed on TUESDAY, the 9th June 1863, at 7 o'clock A. M.

An AftersPacket will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A. M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:

	Vià Marseilles.	*Vià Southampton.*
Weight under ½ ounce......Rs.	0 6 0	......
" ½ " ...... "	0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
" ¾ " ...... "	0 14 0	......
" 1 " ...... "	1 0 0	0 8 0
" 2 " ...... "	2 0 0	" 1 0 0

SCINDE MAILS.

The Mails for KURRACHEE and SCINDE per steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the mid-monthly and [illegible] Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bigla [illegible] when Steamers are not available.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *viâ* Aden (except in June, July, and August), by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

MAILS FOR ZANZIBAR.

The Mails for Zanzibar per Ship "NADERSHAH," will be closed at this office, this day, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 P.M.

CALENDAR—MAY—JUNE, 1863.

Full Moon.........Tuesday 2d. 4h. 20.7m. A.M.
Last Quarter.......Monday 8d. 6h. 43.1m. P.M.
New Moon.........Tuesday 16d. 0h. 27.3m. P.M.
First Quarter......Wednesday 24d. 3h. 22.4m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Sat.	30	Saturn sets at 1.36.	5 23	6 31	8 51	9 10	Date 28th May. Time—9h. 1m. 28s.5
Sun.	31	Trinity Sunday.	5 23	6 31	9 17	9 43	
Mon.	1	Nicomede, M.	5 23	6 32	10 8	10 33	
Tues.	2	Daybreak at 4h. 0m.	5 23	6 32	10 57	11 30	
Wed.	3	Twilight ends at 7.55	5 23	6 32	11 45	0 8	
Thur.	4	Corpus Christi.	5 23	6 33	0 34	0 57	
Fri.	5	Boniface, B. and M.	5 23	6 33	1 21	1 45	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Saturday 30th.—General Peace, 1814.
Sunday 31st.—Alexander Pope died, 1744.—The Shajehanpore Massacre, 1857.
Monday 1st.—Battle of Arnee, 1782.—Lord Howe defeated the French Fleet, 1791.
Tuesday 2nd.—£10,000 voted to Dr. Jenner for his discovery of Vaccination, 1802.—Severe Earthquake at Erzeroum, 1,500 persons perished, 1859.
Wednesday 3rd.—Treaty of Peace signed at Paris, 1814.
Thursday 4th.—George III. born, 1738.—British Institution founded, 1805.—Leopold created King of Belgium, 1831.
Friday 5th.—First Balloon ascended, 1783.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	May 18	KURRACHEE	May 23
AGRA............	May 16	LAHORE	May 13
ALLAHABAD............	May 16	LONDON	May 4
AUSTRALIA	Mar 25	MAURITIUS	Apr 10
ALEXANDRIA	May 7	MADRAS	May 23
BANGALORE............	May 22	MALTA	May 9
COCHIN	May 9	MEERUT	May 19
CALCUTTA	May 21	OUDH	May 16
CAPE............	Mar 27	PUNJAUB	May 13
CEYLON	May 18	PENANG	May 9
DELHI	May 23	RANGOON	Apr 24
FRANCE	May 6	SUEZ	May 13
HONGKONG	Apr 29	SINGAPORE	May 7

The Publishing Office of the BOMBAY GAZETTE *has been* REMOVED *from this day to the* NEW HOUSE, No. 39, MEDOW STREET, *opposite Military Square.*

Bombay, 30th April 1863.

THE Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1863.

THERE has been an episode, in the elaborate correspondence carried on between Mr. Adams, the American Minister in London, and Earl Russell, regarding some intercepted correspondence of the Confederate States by the Federals, and Confederate Agents in England,—which has only just seen the light, and is well deserving of notice. In February last, Mr. Adams handed to Earl Russell the correspondence we refer to—which all took place in September and October last year,—in a letter, in which he says "the papers show a deliberate attempt to establish within the limits of this kingdom (Great Britain) a system of action in direct hostility to the Government of the United States. This plan embraces not only the building and fitting out of several ships of war, under the direction of agents especially commissioned for the purpose, but the preparation of a series of measures, under the same auspices, for the obtaining from Her Majesty's subjects the pecuniary means essential to the execution of those hostile projects." He farther goes on to say that the papers, taken as a whole, "conclusively show that no respect whatever has been paid in her own realm by these parties, to the neutrality declared by Her Majesty at the outset of these hostilities;" and winds up by saying, "that if my Government could have been induced in any way to initiate similar operations within the limits of this kingdom, I should have regarded it as very justly subject to the remonstrances which your Lordship has been pleased to address to me on account of acts of incomparably smaller significance." Earl Russell acknowledges the receipt of the dispatch three days later, and on the 9th March sends a formal reply. In this letter, Earl Russell says "Her Majesty's Government have fully considered, in communication with the Law Officers of the Crown, the copies of intercepted correspondence enclosed in your letter of the 9th ultimo,"—and then proceeds to state "that this correspondence does not appear to Her Majesty's Government to contain any sufficient evidence of a system of action in direct hostility to the United States, on the part of any of Her Majesty's subjects." "It goes merely to show that agents of the so-styled Confederate States, resident in this country, have received instructions from their own Government to endeavour to raise money on securities of that Government in England, and to enter into contracts for the purchase of munitions of war, and for the building of iron-clad vessels. But there is no proof in these papers that the agents referred to have as yet brought themselves within the reach of any criminal law of the United Kingdom. For even supposing that they have acted on their instructions, it is not contrary to law for Her Majesty's subjects to lend money on securities, or otherwise, to the persons administering the Government of the Confederate States, nor to sell to that Government ordinary munitions of war. With respect to the building of iron-clad steamers for either belligerent Government, although this is clearly prohibited by the Foreign Enlistment Act, Her Majesty's Government do not find, in this correspondence, sufficient information that anything of that kind has actually been done within this country, which could form matter for criminal prosecution." This cool, carefully worded, matter of fact despatch, is answered by Mr. Adams on the 14th March; and, in a tone of injured astonishment, he suggests "that if a direct appointment of an agent, to establish himself in Great Britain for the purpose of making contracts for the construction and equipment of six iron-clad steamers to be used in warring upon the United States; if the direct nomination of a British subject to act as Resident Agent for the raising of money to be used in payment of all this warlike outfit; and if the proposed establishment of naval officers in Great Britain for the purpose of superintending and constructing the vessels built to cut up the commerce of the United States, do not show a deliberate attempt to establish within the limits of this kingdom a system of action in direct hostility to the Government of the United States, then I must despair of ever being able to convince your Lordship of the possibility of any violation of the neutrality of Her Majesty's territory, short of a direct attack upon a vessel of the United States within the limits of her jurisdiction;" and concludes by stating that "the conviction is very general in the United States, that the war has been continued and sustained by the insurgents for many months past, mainly by the co-operation and assistance obtained from British subjects in Her Majesty's Kingdom and its dependencies;" and "that this impression has not been founded upon limited evidence, I think I may affirm on the strength of the many papers which I have heretofore had the honour to submit to your Lordship's consideration." Earl Russell replies to Mr. Adams in a despatch, dated 2nd April, which begins in these terms:—"Her Majesty's Government have not failed to consider, with the attention it deserved, the letter which you addressed to me on the 14th ultimo. I have now the honor to observe to you that, while you withhold your acquiescence in the opinion expressed by me of that correspondence, and state that you shall transmit a copy of my note with profound regret to your Government, you, nevertheless, do not controvert the principal positions assumed in that note. You do not deny, first, that it is lawful for Her Majesty's subjects to lend money on securities, or otherwise, to either belligerent; or secondly, that it is also lawful to sell to either belligerent munitions of war." These positions Earl Russell goes on at some length to establish by citing a variety of decisions of tribunals of the United States which maintain and confirm them. He then says to Mr. Adams—"you are not ignorant that agents have been employed, and munitions of war have been purchased, and that it is now again asserted that Her Majesty's subjects are being united for the purpose of aiding the United States against the so-called Confederate States. And so far it might be urged in vague and popular language, by the Confederate States, as well as by the United States as the other belligerent, as it was substantially urged by Mexico against the United States last year, 'that there is evidence of a deliberate attempt to establish within the limits of this kingdom a system of action of indirect hostility to their Government.' But the question really is, has there been any act done in England both contrary to the obligations of neutrality as recognised by Great Britain and the United States, and capable of being made the subject of a criminal prosecution? I can only repeat that, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, no such act is specified in the papers which you have submitted to me."

Earl Russell, however, assures Mr. Adams in view of the intercepted correspondence, that Her Majesty's Government have renewed the instructions "already given to the Custom-house authorities of the several British ports where ships of war may be constructed, and by the Secretary of State for the Home Department to the various authorities with whom he is in communication, to endeavour to discover and obtain legal evidence of any violation of the Foreign Enlistment Act with a view to the strict enforcement of that Statute, whenever it can really be shown to be infringed, and Her Majesty's Government would be obliged to you to communicate to them, or to the local authorities at the several ports, any evidence of illegal acts which may from time to time become known to you." Mr. Adams answers Earl Russell's despatch on the 6th April at some length, principally with reference to the decisions of the American Courts on the position of neutrals to belligerents, on the points dwelt on by the English Foreign Secretary; but the answer is very much a repetition of what had been stated before in previous letters. He concludes by expressing his belief that the assurance given by Her Majesty's Government in view of the "statements contained in the intercepted correspondence "would be received with satisfaction by his Government." Earl Russell closes this part of the correspondence by a brief acknowledgment of Mr. Adams's letter, entirely assenting to the principles laid down in the authorities to which he refers, but says he is unable to perceive "their application to any facts which have occurred in this country within the cognizance of Her Majesty's Government."

The last letter but one in this series, dated April 20th, from Earl Russell, refers to complaints made by Mr. Adams on previous occasions that British sailors had entered, and were said to be entering, the Confederate service, and curtly and pointedly replies in the following terms: "I have to remark that no steps have hitherto been taken by the United States' authorities to prevent British subjects from entering the military or naval service of the United States. Mr. Seward has, on the contrary, justified the means used, provided they were not bribery or intimidation, to induce British sailors to enter the Federal service. You will readily perceive the justice of the request I am now about to make, namely, that before you repeat your complaints that British sailors have entered the service of the so-called Confederate States, you will furnish me with proofs that all the British subjects serving in the Federal army or navy have been discharged, and that orders have been given not to enlist or engage such persons to serve in arms contrary to the tenor of Her Majesty's proclamation." This rebuke was administered to the American Minister, at the very time when he had so culpably compromised his Government and himself, by his unwarrantable conduct in the matter of giving a certificate to the ship said to be bound for Matamoras.

THE *Athenæum* of the 25th April says "some doubts have arisen as to the genuineness of the alleged discovery of a human bone in the drift. Messrs. Prestwich, Evans, and Taylor, have paid a visit to M. Boucher de Perthes, for the purpose of comparing the new facts with previous discoveries. Mr. Evans is said to have been struck with the suspicious appearance of one of the flint-heaps. The axes appeared to have been artificially stained; and, on being placed in water, they looked as if all the colour would brush away. The general circumstances are said to have impressed the English geologists with a strong feeling of uncertainty. No one, of course, can suppose that any part of the mystification—if there should be mystification in the matter—lies at the door of M. Boucher de Perthes; it is, however feared, that the rewards proposed by that gentleman for the discovery of human bones may have tempted the quarrymen into a discreditable trick. At all events, this new fact in the great controversy as to the antiquity of man, requires to be set free from a very reasonable doubt."

And in the next issue (May 2nd) of the same paper we have the following paragraph:—"The spuriousness of the pretended discovery of a human bone in the drift, to which we last week drew attention, has since been confirmed by Dr. Falconer. M. Boucher de Perthes allowed Dr. Falconer to bring away the molar found with the jaw-bone; and when suspicion was aroused as to the genuineness of the 'find,' the English physician had this molar sawn across when it turned out to be a modern tooth."

It looks very much as if Sir Charles Lyell's data for his opinions on the antiquity of man, were of like character to that on which Chevalier Bunsen built his opinions as to the date of the Jewish exodus from Egypt being twelve thousand years, and the age of man on the earth twenty thousand—and that it will, on examination, melt away after the same fashion. The bone said to have been found in the drift, bears true companionship to the piece of pottery dug from the banks of the Nile!

At a recent meeting of the Ethnological Society of London, reported in the *Times*, the President, Mr. J. Crawford, the author of the well known work on the "Eastern Archipelago," and otherwise noted for his researches on questions connected with the commercial, social, and political condition of the races in the East, read a paper on the subject of Sir Charles Lyell's book, in which he called in question many of Sir Charles' opinions on certain branches of the subject on which he had bestowed special attention. Mr. Crawford stated his own conviction that the presence of man on the earth had an antiquity far beyond the usual estimate, and that there was no question "as to his having been the contemporary of the fossil elephant, lions and rhinoceroses." The three leading points, however, which he opposed in Sir Charles Lyell's opinions were—"the unity of the human race, the Aryan theory of language, and the origin by transmutation of man from the apes." Mr. Crawford considers that there is no shadow of evidence for the unity of the human races, and "none for any having undergone any appreciable change of form." On the language branch of the question, he has long scouted, in his own vigorous straightforward manner, what he calls the German dreams and delusions which prevail on this subject. Referring to Sir Charles Lyell's following of the philosophers of Germany, he said Sir Charles' object seemed to be "to reduce all languages to a small number of primordial ones, in the same manner as the authors of the theory of transmutation of species would reduce all the species to a few monads." "If there were any truth in the Aryan theory," Mr. Crawford proceeds to say "it would of necessity follow that there would be no language at all in Western Asia or Europe, ancient or modern, and that Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, with all the modern languages, would be reduced to the rank of mere dialects, or subdivisions of one primordial, the airy and fabulous Aryan, the mere creature of Teutonic imagination." It would be interesting to hear Mr. Max Muller's opinion of such a sweeping denunciation of the theory of which he is the great champion. On the third point, Mr. Crawford's view is the popular one. He considered "that man was marked by a superiority of intellect, by having the power of speech and the capability of framing languages; and that although monkeys have an outward and even a structural resemblance to man beyond all other animals, it was nothing more than a mere resemblance, and that why nature had bestowed upon them this similarity was a mystery beyond our understanding." There was an animated discussion on Mr. Crawford's paper, in which Sir Charles Lyell, Sir Roderick Murchison, and many other distinguished men of science, who were present at the meeting, took part.

AT a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society of London, held on the 20th ultimo, and presided over by that veteran old Indian, one of the highest authorities on Indian questions in bygone days, the Right Hon. Holt Mackenzie; a paper was read "On the extent, construction, and cost of Railways in India," by another old Indian more popularly known, though of far less authority, Mr. J. C. Marshman. No account or analysis of the paper is given in the London journals, but Mr. Marshman's views on Indian Railways are pretty well known otherwise.

In his letter to the *Friend of India*, dated 18th April, he gives the following gossip regarding the rumour about the Governor General's supposed plan for Railways in Oude:—

"It has been announced in London that the Governor-General has made over the whole territory of Oude, including the line from Cawnpore to Lucknow, to a Branch Railway Company, to be laid with light rails. His Lordship will, I think, find that his generosity is a little premature. You may possibly remember that there was an Oude Railway Company established six years ago; and that it completed two expensive surveys of the line between Cawnpore and Lucknow. This Company still exists, under the sanction of an Act of Parliament, and its office is in Moorgate Street. To this Company the Secretary of State for India, three years ago, gave the pledge, that, if it was decided to commit the construction of Railways in Oude to any private Company, with or without a guarantee, the preference would be given to the Oude Railway Company. The Government of India, there can be no doubt, was in complete ignorance of this transaction when the construction was promised to any other body which has since sprung into existence. But as the promise is necessarily conditional, and is of no value till it is ratified in England, there is no great harm done."

WE see it stated by the writer of a 'military letter' to the *Friend of India*, that the article entitled "India under Lord Canning," in the last number of the *Edinburgh Review*, which we discussed recently on two occasions, was written by the Duke of Argyle. Though there is nothing improbable in this statement, and though the Duke is known to be an occasional Edinburgh Reviewer, we question its accuracy all the same. We believe there is about as much truth in it as in the statement of the *Friend's* well known correspondent T. in a letter of the same date, when he says

"Sutherland House will try hard to put Sir C. Wood in the War Office, in order that the Duke of Argyle may have the India Office, which he covets as a step towards the Viceroyalty; but they will, I fancy, be beaten."

If the Duke of Argyle's party happens to be in power, when the office of Viceroy is vacant, he will, we fancy, have as good a chance of it as any man of his party, if he wants it, without the aid of Sutherland, or any other House.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

MADRAS, *29th May*, 7-15 A.M.

Steamer *India* from Colombo anchored last night.

MADRAS, *29th May*, 12-15.

Steamer *Mooltan* sailed for Calcutta.

MADRAS, *29th May* 6-15 P.M.

Steamer *India* sailed for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

29th May, 5-46 P.M.

Government Paper Four per Cent., six to ten annas discount.

Five per Cent., eight rupees and half to three quarters premium.

Five-and-half per Cent., seventeen rupees and quarter to half premium.

Exchange on London, first-class Credits, two shillings and nine sixteenths to five eighths.

Freights to London, dead weight, forty to forty-two shillings and six pence.

Jute, seventy-five to eighty shillings.

Seeds, eighty to eighty-five shillings.

Grey Shirtings, fourteen by thirteen, seven pounds, forty-inch, eight rupees and eight annas to piece.

Madapollams, thirteen by eleven three pounds, thirty-two inch, four rupees two annas per piece.

Mule Twist, number forty, good seconds, ten annas and two pie per morah

Market for piece goods, quiet.

Market for Twist, very quiet, and little doing.

LOCAL.

THE *Assaye* and *Punjaub*, late Indian Navy steamers, are now on their way to Bombay with Submarine Cable for the Persian Gulf Submarine Line.

THE *Morayshire*, which arrived here a few days since from London, is laden with Armstrong guns, and will commence landing 110 pounders on Monday next.

THE Mails for Zanzibar per ship *Nadershah*, will be made up and closed at the Post Office, to-day at four o'clock P.M.

A MEETING of the Guzerati Debating Club will be held on Monday the 1st June at half-past seven P.M., in the hall of the Parsee High School, when Mr. Shapoorjee Burjorjee Broacha will read an essay on "The contrast between the ancient of the Modern Parsis with some causes of the fall of the Persian Empire."

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor, on the Esplanade, this evening:—

MARCH.—Christy Minstrels.
OVERTURE.—"Les Vepres Siciliennes" *Verdi.*
SELECTION.—"(op) La Traviata" ...... *Verdi.*
WALTZ.—"Spirit of Love" .... *Vandervell.*
SEENE EA ARIA.— .... *Kiel.*
QUADRILLE.—"Scotch" .... *Faust.*
GALOP.—"Rosalien" .... *Kühner.*
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

CROSS ROAD.—On an application from the Commissioners, the Government have sanctioned the grant of ground for the cross road from Grant Road to the Khetwaddy back road.

DIPPING TANK.—Government have sanctioned the request of the Consulting Engineer, Bombay Water Works, for converting a well in Cavel into a Dipping tank at a cost of Rs. 1,131, and laying a three inch branch in Dookurwaddy Lane at a cost of Rs. 747-7-8.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPEN 185¼ MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 19th April 1863.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 15,415.
Amount .... Rs. 16,800 6 3

MERCHANDIZE.

Amount .... " 17,546 3 6

Total... Rs. 34,346 9 9

Corresponding Week last year, Open 132½ Miles.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 18,074.
Amount .... Rs. 7,160 15 7

MERCHANDIZE.

Amount .... " 2,256 6 3

Total... 9,417 [illegible]

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WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 29th May 1863.

BROACH.—Fair S. W.
BULSAR.—Fair and sultry.
CANNANORE.—Fair.
GALLE.—Cloudy S. W. Ther. 61.
GOA.—Cloudy, light westerly wind.
KOLAPORE.—Cloudy N. W.
KURRACHEE.—Cloudy S. W.
MADRAS.—Fine S. W. Ther. 86.
PAUMBEN.—Fine southerly winds. Ther. 87.
SURAT.—Cloudy and sultry.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—MAY 29, 1863.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

THE ASSAULT AT SEA.—John Nutman, the chief mate of the ship *Africa*, who was placed at the bar of the Police Office on Thursday last, charged with having assaulted a seaman of the same ship, named George Davies, and who was found guilty by his Worship, but the sentence was reserved till yesterday, as already reported, was again placed at the bar and sentenced to pay a fine of thirty rupees, a moiety of which was ordered to be given to Davies as a compensation for the ill-treatment he had received from Nutman.

THE ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT CASE IN THE FIRM OF BURSTALL & CO.—Mr. Vanse Fretwell, late of the firm of Messrs. Burstall & Co., who was charged with not having accounted to the firm for certain sums of money entrusted to him, and the preliminary investigation into which was to have taken place yesterday before the Senior Magistrate was again unavoidably postponed until Thursday next in consequence of Mr. Fretwell's sickness of which a medical certificate was sent in. Mr. Verral who appeared on behalf of the prosecutor objected to the case being thus postponed from time to time; that on every occasion when the case was to be investigated before his Worship a medical certificate had been submitted by Mr. Fretwell, who, he said, was apparently well enough to attend at his office on the previous day, yet, on this day, he was alleged to be so unwell as to be unable to attend. He submitted that these postponements from time to time were unfair to his clients who were put to great and serious inconvenience by their frequent attendance at the Police Office to no purppose, independent of the fact of Mr. Fretwell having written a letter to the newspapers from Goa, charging Mr. Booth, the representative of the firm of Messrs. Burstall & Co. in Bombay with unfairness in having preferred a criminal charge against him during his absence from Bombay. Under these circumstances a final settlement of the case should be determined upon at once. His Worship observed, that a medical certificate had been submitted by Mr. Fretwell, from a competent medical officer, and he could not under those circumstances enforce Mr. Fretwell's attendance, unless, he, Mr. Verral, could shew that the medical certificate was improperly given; but as the case then stood, His Worship must again postpone it till Thursday next.

Mr. Verral then stated, that as Mr. Fretwell was on bail simply on his own recognizances, and the defalcation was of so serious or nature, he requested that His Worship would take some more substantial bail for his appearance in Court.

His Worship then ordered that a summons be issued to Mr. Fretwell for his appearance at the Police Office on Monday next, in order that he may furnish more ample security.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—29TH MAY.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

THE PSEUDO NAWAB OF SAVANOOR.—A CURIOUS CASE OF CHEATING.—Dawoodkhan Kaderkhan, Jeykisson Hurdeo, Mahomedkhan Oosmankhan, and Roostum Alikhan Seetakhan, were placed at the bar, upon the information of Police Constable Ackbur Ally, charged with cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing the delivery of certain gold ornaments, of the aggregate value of four thousand four hundred and forty-one rupees, the property of Bhyroodun Bhikhunchund.

Bhyroodun Bhikhunchund, on being duly sworn, stated,—I am a dealer in jewellery, and a commission agent. My shop is in the Marwadee Bazar, near Mombadavee. I reside in the same house. I know the prisoner No. 1, Dawoodkhan Kadurkhan, I have known him about two years and a half. I have always known him by the name of Hyder Ali. He was at Bombay in the service of the late Nawab of Savanoor. He then made my acquaintance, and he used to sit down in my shop. I also know the prisoner No. 2, Jeykisson Hurdeo. He was Goomastah in the firm of Jeytmull Moorleedhur, of Kolapoor and Baroda. He has no place of business of his own firm, but sits and transacts his business at the shop of Sudasew Martund on the Mombadevi road. I never had any dealings with him. I also know the prisoner No. 3 and 4, Mahomedkhan Oosmankhan and Roostum Alikhan Seetakhan, by sight. I did not know them before the occurrence of this transaction. One day, about two months ago, the prisoner No. 1, Dawoodkhan, came to my shop. I had not seen him since the late Nawab of Savanoor left Bombay. He told me that he had come to Bombay with the late Nawab's son, whom he called Mussoor Yar Jung Bahadoor, and who, he said, had come to Bombay about disputed Jageers and to endeavor to succeed his father in the Legislative Council. He asked me to visit the young Nawab. I was then ill and declined. He subsequently visited me every two or three days to talk to me, and to invite me to visit the Nawab. About the fifth or the sixth of Vysack Vud last (Wednesday or Thursday, the eighth or ninth of April), about ten o'clock in the forenoon, the prisoner No. 1 Dawoodkhan came to my shop, and again pressed me to go with him to see the Nawab. I agreed to go with him. He said that he would send a carriage for me in the evening, and went away. On the same day, about four o'clock in the afternoon, the prisoner No. 3, Mahomedkhan, brought to my shop a phaeton with one horre. He said that he had brought a carriage to take me to the Nawab. I got into the phaeton, and the prisoner, No. 3, Mahomedkhan sat on the coach box, near the driver. The phaeton was driven to Cammateepoora, and stopped at a large new house in cross street. Two or three men were sitting in the verandah. I alighted from the phaeton, and as I went to the door, the prisoner, No. 4 Dawoodkhan, came downstairs, and met me at the foot of the stairs, near the door. He took me into the Dewankhana on the first floor. I saw there, sitting at a table and richly dressed, the man now present (Gowskhan Hussonkhan) sitting at a table. The prisoner, No. 1, Dawoodkhan, introduced me to him as the Nawab Sahib. I was shewn to a chair, and sat down, near the Nawab. I saw in the room the prisoner, No. 4, Roostum Alikhan. He was standing before the Nawab with a shawl on his arm. The Nawab complimented me, and said that he had received a favorable report of me from the Hyder Ally (No. 1), and would employ me should he have any business to transact. After I had remained there about twenty minutes, I returned home in the same phaeton, the prisoner No. 3, Mahomedkhan, sitting on the coach box as before. On the first day of Vysack Sood (nineteenth April) about nine o'clock in the morning, the prisoner No. 1, came to my shop. He said that the Nawab Sahib wanted finger rings. I sent my brother with him to the Nawab with a box containing nine or ten finger rings with precious stones set in them. The name of my brother is Labchund, and I employ him as my killedar (Cash-keeper). In two or three hours, my brother returned to my shop. He gave me an account of the rings selected and kept by the Nawab. I also examined the box, and found that six rings of the value of rupees one thousand and fifteen had been kept. I made an entry of the sale in my book, I debited the rings to the account of the Nawab. The prisoner No. 1, continued to come daily to my house, and on one occasion, two or three days afterwards, I demanded of him payment of the rings. He said that the Nawab expected Hoondies from Savanoor and that when they arrived, I should be paid. On the 27th of April about four o'clock in the afternoon, the prisoner No. 1, Dawoodkhan came to my shop. He said that the Nawab had received from his country four Hoondies for one thousand rupees each. He gave to me four papers which he said were the Hoondies. The four papers now shewn to me, marked A, B, C, and D, are the same. I read them, and found them to be Hoondies, on stamped paper purporting to be drawn by Tulluckchund Ramnath of Dharwar on Jeykissonjee Kurwa of Bombay. I do not know the drawer of the Hoondies; but the drawer is the prisoner No. 2, Jeykisson Hurdeo. They were made payable to the bearer twenty-one days after sight. The prisoner No. 1, said, when he gave me the Hoondies that I was to carry the proceeds to the credit of the Nawab, in payment for the rings, and for other goods which he intended to purchase from me. On the following day, I sent the Hoondies by my said brother to the firm of Premchund Roychund to have them presented for acceptance. On the next day, they were sent back to me without having been accepted. On the same day, I sent for the prisoner No. 2, Jeykisson, who came to my house. He said that he had refused to accept the Hoondies because he had not received the necessary advice from the drawer. He said that the Hoondies were genuine, but that he had not yet received advice regarding them. He said that when he received advice, he would pay me. I believed that the Hoondies were genuine, and they would be paid at the expiration of the twenty-one days. On the second of May, the prisoner No. 1, came to my shop. He had on a day or two previously ordered me to procure the rings for the Nawab. On that day I gave the pearl necklace to him, and he took it away. It was of the value of one thousand four hundred and twenty-five rupees, and I debited it to the Nawab's account. On the following day, Vysack Sood the fifteenth (3rd May), I delivered to the prisoner No. 1, two gold neck chains on account of the Nawab. They were of the value of two hundred and ninety-five rupees and three annas, which I carried to the debit of the Nawab's accounts. On the same day, I delivered to the prisoner No. 1, one gold neck ring, two gold bracelets, two gold anklets, one gold cup, and one small gold knife, all weighing eleven tolas and one and a half wall, and are of the value of one hundred and ninety rupees, six annas and six pies, which I debited to the account of the Nawab. On the first of Jeyst Vud (14th May) I delivered to the prisoner No. 1, at my shop, two gold and pearl ear ornaments, called kurnfool, of the value of six hundred and fifty rupees. He said that these ornaments were not for the Nawab, but for the Nawab's mother, and that they were not to be entered in the Nawab's accounts. He said that he would pay for them separately. I, however, debited to the Nawab's account. On the following day 5th May, the prisoner No. 1 again came to my shop, and I delivered to him four gold embroidered shawls of Umritsir of the value of four hundred and ninety rupees, and debited the amount to the Nawab. At the same time I delivered to him one piece of kincob of the value of one hundred and seventy-two rupees, seventeen venetians of the value of seventy-four rupees, one gold ear-ring set with three pearls value thirty rupees, and a piece of chintz and other small articles value ninety-nine rupees and nine annas, all of which I debited to the account of the Nawab. One or two days after I had received the Hoondies, the prisoner No. 1, came to my shop, and read to me a list of articles which I estimated would cost about seven thousand rupees, which, he said, the Nawab required from me. On the first of Jeyst Sood, (18th May), the Hoondies became due. I sent for the prisoner No. 2, Jeykisson, and he came to my shop, and I reminded him that the twenty-one days had expired. He said that he had not yet received the necessary advice to enable him to pay the Hoondies. He further said that the firm at Dharwar had not been paid for them, that when the firm had received the money for them, he would immediately receive instructions to pay them. He declared that the Hoondies were genuine. On the same day, about five o'clock in the afternoon, I went with my said brother to the Nawab's house in Cammateepoora. I saw there the prisoner No. 1, and the Nawab. I demanded my money, or the return of my goods. The Nawab told the prisoner Dawoodkhan to pay me. He promised to pay me on the Thursday following. I returned home on Thursday last, the twenty-first May about half-past eleven o'clock A.M., the man who was called the Nawab came to my house with Acbar Ali, Subedar, and Dajee, Subedar. The Police officers made enquiries and I told them what property the prisoner No. 1, Dawoodkhan, and the Nawab had obtained from me. I also shewed them the Hoondies, and made them over to Acbar Ali, Subedar. I accompanied the Police officers to the Mazagon Police office, where I saw the prisoner No. 1 in custody. I saw two boxes at the chowkey. The prisoner No. 1 Dawood produced the keys. The Subedar opened the boxes and searched them. He took from them a box containing six finger rings, two gold and pearl ear ornaments called kurnfool, one pearl necklace in a broken state and a piece of chintz, all of which I identified as mine, and portion of the articles I had delivered to the prisoner No. 1 as aforesaid. The gold wristlet also now produced was found in that box. On the same day, about four o'clock in the afternoon, I went with a Police Havildar to the firm of Sudasew Martund, near Mombadevee. I saw there the prisoner No. 2 Jeykisson. The Havildar searched his two boxes. The prisoner took his boxes downstairs, and the Havildar searched them there. I saw the Havildar take from one of them, two gold neck chains, and two shawls, which I identified as part of the property delivered to the prisoner No. 1 Dawoodkhan as aforesaid. The same are now before me. The prisoner No. 2 Jeykisson said that he had sent two shawls and a piece of kincob to his master's firm at Kolapoor. He was brought with his boxes to the Mazagon Police Office. The whole of the articles delivered by me as aforesaid are enumerated in the list; they were my own property.

The Magistrate postponed the case for further investigation until Monday next, the first proximo.

TORTURING A HORSE.—Rama Munyajee, was placed at the bar, charged with torturing his horse, in the Bhendy Bazar Road on Thursday last.

Police peon Ramjee Gunnojee stated, that on Thursday last, at about half-past five o'clock P.M., while he was on the Bhendy Bazar Road, Mr. Forjett seized the defendant, and gave him into his custody. The horse had a swelling on his leg, and was in a very poor condition.

The Magistrate on the evidence before him, convicted the prisoner and fined him twenty-five rupees.

BAD MEAT.—Dhondee Khyroo, was brought up, charged with exposing for sale, meat in the Parell Road unfit for food of man.

From the evidence of Mr. Watson, Inspector of Markets and slaughter-houses, it appeared that on Wednesday last, at about seven o'clock A.M. he was on the Parell Road, where the prisoner had a meat shop. He observed there a coolee bringing a basket of meat, and placed it on the road before prisoner's shop. Defendant came out of the shop, and took from the basket some carcasses of goat or sheep, and placed them on the bench of his shop and exposed the same for sale. Two carcasses in the basket were good, which Mr. Watson gave to the defendant. The other carcasses were bad, and unfit for food of man. They were discolored. From the appearance of the carcasses the animals seem to have been in a diseased state when killed. Mr. Watson took possession of the bad carcasses and destroyed them.

The prisoner urged in his defence that the carcasses were brought from the slaughter-house, and that the animals had been slaughtered after inspection by Mr. Watson's officers.

The Magistrate fined defendant in the sum of twenty rupees.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTIFICATION.

THE Syndicate having appointed the new Members of the Senate to Faculties, the following complete lists of the Four Faculties are hereby published:—

FACULTY OF ARTS.

The Rev. J. Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., *Dean.*
Sir Alexander Grant, Bart, M.A., *Vice Chancellor.*
The Right Rev. John Harding, D.D., Lord Bishop of Bombay.
His Excellency Lieut. General Sir William Rose Mansfield, K.C.B.
The Honorable William Edward Frere.
The Honorable Sir Joseph Arnould, M.A.
The Honorable H. L. Anderson.
Edward Irvine Howard, M.A.
Henry Coke, M.A.
William Wordsworth, B.A.
The Honorable Claudius James Erskine.
Commander E. F. T. Fergusson, I.N.
Barrow Helbert Ellis, Esq.
Lieut.-Colonel W. F. Marriott.
Colonel Harry Rivers.
The Rev. William Kew Fletcher, M.A.
The Rev. John Murray Mitchell, LL.D.
Rao Saheb Bhaskar Damodar.
Herbert John Giraud, M.D.
Robert Haines, M.B.
Walter Richard Cassels, Esq.
William Loudon, Esq.
Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.
Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Ballard, C.B.
Lyttleton Holyoake Bayley, Esq.
Major T. Candy.
The Honorable A. K. Forbes.
The Rev. F. Gell, B.A.
The Rev. James Glasgow, D.D.
Major F. J. Goldsmid.
Gokuldass Tejpal, Esq.
William Hart, Esq.
Martin Haug, Ph. D.
J. P. Hughlings, B.A.
The Rev. C. W. Isenberg.
Rao Bahadoor Muggunbhaee Kurrumchund.
R. T. Reid, LL.D.
Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mundlik.
The Honorable R. Couch, P.J.
J. R. Arthur, Esq.
H. N. B. Erskine, Esq.
M. Melvill, Esq.
C. R. Ovans, B.A.
J. B. Peile, B.A.
W. G. Pedder, B.A.
R. West, B.A.
W. H. Newnham, Esq.
J. W. S. Wyllie, Esq.
J. B. Richey, B. A.
H. M. Birdwood, B.A.
Captain T. Waddington.
The Rev. C. DuPort, M.A.
F. J. Candy, M.A.
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The Honorable W. E. Frere.
The Honorable J. D. Inverarity.
The Honorable Sir Joseph Arnould, M.A.
The Honorable A. J. Lewis.
The Honorable H. L. Anderson.
The Honorable Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.
The Honorable Madhowrow Vittul Vinchoorkur.
The Honorable Juggonnath Sunkersett.
The Honorable Premabhai Hemabhai.
The Honorable A. D. Robertson.
The Honorable M. H. Scott.
The Honorable M. R. Westropp.
Edward I. Howard, M.A.
Mahomed Yusoof Moorgay, Cazee.
W. Loudon, Esq.
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L. H. Bayley, Esq.
The Honorable A. K. Forbes.
W. Hart, Esq.
Samuel Mansfield, Esq.
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The Honorable H. Newton.
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Lieut. Colonel H. J. Barr.
Cowasjee Jehangeer, Esq.
Lieut. Colonel A. De Lisle.
R. W. Graham, Esq.
Colonel John Pottinger, C.B.
Major W. L. Merewether, C.B.
Captain E. B. Holland.
Captain W. C. Barker, I.N.
D. J. Kennelly, Esq.

By order of the Syndicate,
R. HAINES, M. B.,
Acting University Registrar.

Bombay, 22nd May 1863.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

SIND RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE Traffic Manager of the Sind Railway Company, Mr. D. McNeill, has submitted his quarterly progress report for the period ending 31st March to the Agent, Mr. G. Rawlinson, from which it appears that there is an increasing traffic which at the present time is limited by the stock of waggons and the locomotive power. The want of engines has prevented the putting on of a fifth train, and the stock of waggons is barely sufficient for this purpose. Supplies of waggons iron work and engines are expected from England. There is a greater traffic offered than the Company are able to carry away. The advantage of the Railway over the uncertain and dangerous river route from Kotree is appreciated by all classes of the native merchants. The weekly traffic for the three months of 1862, averaged about Rs. 6,000 or Rs. 7,000, and for the same period of 1863 about Rs. 20,000 a week. The increase in the cotton traffic has been very great as compared with 1862. The intermediate traffic for the three months has consisted principally of firewood, lime, grass, ghee, &c. The trade of Kurrachee for the year ending May instant, will probably be at least £5,000,000, perhaps more. Supposing it to be five millions, it will give an increase of £2,000,000 over last year. This will bear a very large and striking proportion to the trade of Bombay. At present, owing to the want of presses for cotton, wool, &c. very little of the trade brought into Kurrachee by rail and otherwise exported from it direct to Europe, but is sent to Bombay. This of course involves considerable extra charges for freight, &c. in Bombay as compared with Kurrachee, and the great risk of the Native craft being lost or the cargo thrown overboard, all of which in the case of direct shipment from the Port would be avoided. Hydraulic Presses are now in erection on the Mole and will be in operation in a week or two, and with the Screw Presses already at work will help in some measure to confine the shipments of wool and cotton to the Port. The camel trade with Cabool, Herat, Khandahar, &c., shews a most interesting increase. About four or five years ago, about 1,000 or at the most 2,000 camels used to come down every year into Kurrachee, bringing as their principal loads, dried fruits, raisins, &c. During the year ended 30th July 1862, 4,000 camels came down bringing besides fruits a considerable quantity of wool; and during the nine months of the year to end 30th June 1863, 7,000 camels have come down, bringing only about 4,000 packages of fruits, but 10,000 bales of wool. This wool has been sold for £135,000 of which about £90,000 has been taken back in English Piece Goods, and the remainder about £50,000 in cash. This is the first year the hillmen have taken back money, and it shews that they are now fully aware of the value of their produce, and that a large and prosperous trade is about to be developed. The manager has been assured that next year 10,000 camels will arrive with wool from these countries. Strange to say, these men after all their long journey to Kurrachee have to proceed to Bombay to buy their return goods, not one house in Kurrachee having a sufficient or varied assortment of Piece or other goods to answer their requirements. Of the £90,000 of goods taken back by them this year, £1,000 will represent the purchases made by them in Kurrachee. This information is of interest, looking forward to the time when the line will be extended to the Bolan Pass, and when the great proportion of this hill produce and that of Central Asia will be brought by Railway into Kurrachee.

BENGAL.

WE are glad to see from our advertising columns that the Messageries Imperiales Shipping Company have made arrangements to issue return tickets to Madras and back, for the convenience of health-seekers and others who wish to visit the Neilgherries, available for three months, at a reduction of twenty-five per cent on the present rates.—*Englishman, May* 21.

ANOTHER proof in favour of our argument for the maintenance of the Commission for the suppression of dacoity has just come under our notice, as we learn from Hooghly that a serious dacoity occurred a few days ago at that place, in which two men and one woman were killed. If such outrages are daringly perpetrated within thirty miles of Calcutta, what would there be likely to occur at the distance of a few hundred?—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

THE following officers have been appointed paid doing duty officers with the undermentioned Punjab corps: 2nd Cavalry, Lieutenant J. Campbell, 3rd ditto Lieutenant T. Plowden, Guides, Lieutenant W. Battye, 1st Infantry, Lieutenant T. Oliphant, 4th ditto, Lieutenant H. Ramsay, 6th ditto, Lieutenant T. Bruce, 4th Sikhs, Lieutenant B. Gowan.

Captain M. Currie, R. A. first class Commissary in charge of the Ferozepore Arsenal is appointed to officiate for Colonel F. Turner, Agent for gun carriages. Lieutenant G. Lamb receives charge of the Ferozepore Arsenal *pro tem.*

Lieutenant Stewart Fellows is placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department. Lieutenant Colonel A. Impey, R. E. is appointed Chief Engineer and Secretary to Chief Commissioner Central Provinces.

Colonel Christie succeeds Colonel Ridell at Lucknow, who goes home on Medical Certificate.—*Delhi Gazette, May* 23.

THE Punjab Government notify the extension of steam (passenger and goods) traffic from Sukkur to Mukhud. As they are too stingy to advertise their time table and rates we give the announcement editorially, but cannot publish all the details. A deck passage from Sukkur to Mukhud cost 80 rupees, to Dera Ismail Khan 60, Dera Ghazee, 40. Mukhud is 400 miles up the Indus from Sukkur.—*Id.*

TRAFFIC Return of the Umritsur and Lahore section of the Punjab Railway for the week ending 3rd May, 1863:—

Number of Passengers 6,562.

Received from these	Rs.	2,291	13	0
Do. for Baggage	„	199	2	0
Do. for Goods	„	63	6	9
Total...	Rs.	2,554	5	9

It would be interesting to have a comparison, now that the year is more than complete, between the corresponding traffic of the past and present twelve months. We hope also to have a return of the Mooltan and Shershah section traffic.

A good deal has been written about the actual line to be followed by the Delhi Railway. It is true it is to cross the Jumna, and to join the East India Railway at Gazeenuggur, but we have it from undoubted authority that from Gazeenuggur to Delhi the line will be double, one set of rails being occupied by the Umritsur and Delhi Railway, the other by the East India Railway. The bridges over the Jumna and Hindun being in common.

We have also equally good authority for stating that a formal application has come out by the present mail to the Bombay Government, on the subject of the "Missing link" of which we wrote sometime ago, viz. the completion of the line of railway from Kotree in Sind to Mooltan in the Punjab. The difficulties of the Indus navigation, the necessity for an improved and more rapid communication, the enormous increase of the trade towards Kurrachee, and the probable establishment of a direct communication between Aden and Kurrachee, are all so many requirements in favor of a Mooltan and Sind Railway, and we wish the project the full measure of success it deserves.—*Id.*

OUDH.

THE trial of the Queen *versus* Muttrapershaud and Raj Bahadoor, was brought to a close in the Sessions Court yesterday. They were committed by the Civil Judge, charged under 192, 193, 196 and 511 Sections of the Indian Penal Code. The assessors acquitted both prisoners, but the Judge, Colonel Barrow, sentenced Mutterpershaud to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, and Raj Bahadoor to eighteen months' imprisonment, or a fine of Rs. 5,000 in lieu thereof. He paid the fine, and was released. We consider Raj Bahadoor a very lucky fellow for getting off so easily. The trial, exclusive of the fine, must have stood him in about twelve or fourteen thousand rupees.—*Gazette, May* 23.

WE mentioned the other day that Lucknow was doing its little best to rival London in the celebration of a marriage, and, as if to continue the parallel to the last, we have now to record the melancholy fact, of nine poor natives having been crushed to death in a crowd, assembled on Tuesday last to scramble for money, which the father of the bride had, according to custom, caused to be distributed. It appears that about six or eight thousand persons were placed in an enclosure, the gate of which was closed so as to admit of only two or three coming out at a time to receive the bounty. The mob, however, impatiently pressing forward, the gate suddenly gave way, and in the rush that was then made the number named were trampled to death. Enquiry into the circumstances attending this dreadful loss of life is going on in the Magistrate's court, and it is expected that some swell natives, who acted in this matter against the repeated warnings of the Police, will come in for the consequences of culpable carelessness.

THE CASE OF LIEUTENANT PENGELLEY IN THE MUSCAT AFFAIR.

(*From the Bengal Hurkaru, May* 21.)

THAT an English journalist in India should undertake the defence of an accused and absent officer, is no more than what the Public has a right to expect and require. But that an English journalist should have recourse to special pleading and a wilful misrepresensation of facts, is calculated not only to injure the cause he advocates, but to throw infinite discredit upon journalism in general. It is, therefore, with sincere regret that we observe the attempt made by the *Times of India* to justify the very dishonourable conduct of Lieutenant Pengelley, in reference to the younger brother of the Ruler of Muscat. Our weekly contemporary, the *Indian Empire*, had stated with perfect accuracy that—

"The Prince of Muscat consented to an interview with his brother at a place called Seeb, a town on the coast about 25 miles from Muscat. Syud Toorkee had agreed to come to this place, under the protection of a pledge of security which had been granted to him by Lieutenant Pengelley, and which ran thus:—'The British Agent agreed to be responsible for the safe custody of His Highness Syud Toorkee from Sohar to Seeb, and during such time as might be necessary in attending a conference with the British Agent.'"

Upon this the Bombay paper asserts that "it is not true to affirm that Lieutenant Pengelley gave the man (*the man* being H. R. Syud Toorkee, a younger son of the late Imaum of Muscat) a safe conduct to and from an interview with the Sultan. The safe conduct had simple reference to an interview 'with the British Agent.'" A more disgraceful perversion of facts we have never met with. In the Annual Report of the Administration of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1861-62, it is clearly and explicitly stated that "Lieutenant Pengelley, the British Agent, sought by mediation and advice to prevent a resort to hostilities, which would involve the tribes of Oman in a civil war, and eventually obtained the consent of the Sultan to an interview with his brother. It was arranged that the meeting would (*anglicé*, should) take place at Seeb, a town on the coast, about 25 miles from Muscat. Syud Toorkee had agreed to meet his brother at this place under an "Aman," or pledge of security for his safe return to Sohar. This Aman was granted by Lieut. Pengelley in the following words:—"The British Agent agreed to be responsible for the safe custody of H. H. Syud Toorkee from Sohar to Seeb, and during such time as might be necessary in attending a conference with the British Agent.' The Sultan promised to treat this pledge with the same respect as if emanating from himself." It is true, there is a certain vagueness in Lieutenant Pengelley's expressions, but there cannot be any doubt as to his meaning, unless he deliberately intended to lure the young Prince to his ruin—and even the *Times of India* would hesitate to put in such a damnatory plea as that. If the "Aman" had any signification at all, it must have been that His Highness's safety was guaranteed during his interview with his Royal Brother, and for a reasonable time afterwards to enable him to return to his own territories. But our contemporary says:—

"The man came down to see Lieutenant Pengelley, and at the close of the interview was told that he was free to return. He was warned expressly that if he determined to stay and meet the Sultan, his safety would depend entirely upon his complete submission to the Sultan's demands. He was thus warned explicitly, and more than once. He decided to stay, and Lieutenant Pengelley's safe conduct became, in that officer's eye's a dead letter thereafter. It was an error of judgment for Lieutenant Pengelley so to treat it; but nothing more; and now that officer has left India, bearing a character for uprightness and integrity altogether unimpeachable, we think that these attempts of the Press to fasten the worst construction possible upon his error, are not quite creditable."

This also is a mis-statement of facts. His Highness did see the British Agent, who promised to use his influence with the Sultan in favour of the young Prince, but unfortunately the latter took fright, and not only did not appear at the appointed time, but meditated flight during the darkness of the night. Lieutenant Pengelly thereupon informed him that his office as mediator had expired; and the Sultan to whom this notification was somehow made known, interpreted it as a withdrawal of the Aman, and accordingly took immediate steps to arrest his brother. As to Lieutenant Pengelley's unimpeachable character, we need only observe that his conduct was severely condemned by the Government, and himself summarily removed from a post in which he had brought such discredit upon the British name.

CONTEMPORARY SCIENCE.

(*From the London Review, April* 11).

IF anything could awaken the attention of the public and of *savants* to an important commercial and national, and one might almost say peculiarly British topic —fogs and fog-signals—Dr. Gladstone's recent lecture at the Royal Institution ought to produce a sensation. That a man of such eminent ability had nothing more to tell us than to point out the innumerable defects or shortcomings of all the means that were in use or had been tried and to display the paucity not only of our information respecting fogs themselves, but of real scientific endeavours to provide effective and sufficient warnings to mariners of the approach of vessels to each other, or of the dangerous proximity of land, makes it patent at once in a what a deplorable condition this department of maritime science really is. Some time ago members of the Lighthouse Committee drew the attention of Government to the matter, and various returns of the occurrence of fogs in various places have been printed; but little or no practical use appears as yet to have been made of these materials. A fog is simply a cloud resting on the earth. Dr. Tyndall recently described a cloud as the capital of a pillar of vapour; the fog is the capital without the pedestal, and consists of globules of water suspended in the air. The remarkable colour of London fog may in part be due to the presence of smoke, but it is the peculiar property of fog to destroy certain of the spectral rays of light, shutting out first the violet and blue end of the spectrum, then the green space, leaving only the yellow and red rays to penetrate it, the latter being the last to give way before total darkness ensues. An instance of this property occurred during the late illuminations. The electric light contains the blue rays proportionately so intense, that an ordinary observer would term it a blue light; but the electric light exhibited in Trafalgar-square on that occasion appeared to the inhabitants of Hampstead as red in colour. In the official returns of the occurrences of fogs there were seemingly considerable differences between stations even in proximity to each other; but an analysis of the returns showed this to be mainly due to the different ideas the observers making them had of a fog. Now, for any decisive practical advantages to be obtained from such records it is necessary they should be made on a given basis, and it becomes therefore highly necessary to distinguish carefully and absolutely between fogs and mists. Mr. Cunningham has proposed that the distinction between them should be defined by the vanishing from sight of a vertical pole at 100 yards distance; and this datum has been accepted by Mr. Glaisher for the Greenwich Meteorological Department. Some fogs are very local, while others extend over considerable areas, and some months are more prolific of them than others. In London November is regarded as the foggy month, *par excellence*, but it is not so throughout the British Islands. In the southern parts January and June are the foggy months, while February and September, are free. In the east of Scotland, January is free, and so is Septemper, but May and June abound in fogs. So also elevation and situation present their varieties, a high headland presenting numerous fogs, while their occurrence in the lower region of the vicinity may be very rare.

But the practical application of fog-signals is even of more importance than a knowledge of the frequency or absence of fogs. The electric light has vast penetrating power, but the dense fog ultimately shuts it out from the sailors' eyes. Reflectors have been placed behind bells to concentrate and throw the utmost volume of their sound to sea. Gongs, guns, drums, horns, rattles, and other ordinary and extraordinary means are used on shore and on ship-board to prevent wrecks and collisions. The steam-whistle has also been used with very good effect, but its use in light-houses and shore warning-stations is open to the like objection as guns, bells, drums, and horns—that it is an *ordinary* sound, and it may proceed equally from a steamer at sea and a locomotive on land. It is therefore desirable to have an unusual and unmistakeable sound for shore-stations; and certainly Mr. Holmes, of electric light notoriety, has produced a machine constituted of a combination of numerous trumpet-whistles which gives one of the most horrible noises that ever deafened human ears. But unfortunately fog has no more respect for sound than it has for light, and cuts off the former as effectually as the latter. The only way to get over the fog is, seemingly, to send the warning sound through the water. For the accomplishment of this the famous De la Tour many years ago opened the way in his curious little instrument, the siren, which produces, by means of its rapid vibrations, a sound not unlike that of a tuning-fork, or a mild-toned steam-whistle beneath the water, and which sound is propagated through it for great distances. Like the old steam-whirligig however, the siren remains but a toy, and as yet no Watt has arisen to turn it to the advantage of mankind.

The Annual Soiree of the Microscopial Society took place on Wednesday. The new microscope presented by Mr. Thomas Ross excited much attention. The arrangement is on Wenham's binocular principle, and so constructed that the prism may be instantaneously removed and replaced whilst the object is under examination. In addition to the usual vertical and lateral motions, the stage is furnished with an annular rotating plate, and rotates by means of a toothed wheel and pinion. The magnifying power of the glasses, which are remarkably free from colour-fringes and present a wonderfully flat field of view, extends to 4,000 diameter or sixteen million times superficial. Messrs. Smith & Beck, and Messrs. Powell & Lealand, also displayed magnificent instruments.

M. Goldschmidt states that Sirius appears to have, besides the companion recently discovered by Clark, several other satellites that hitherto have escaped observation. Thus the bright "dog star" may soon be proved to be the centre of an important system of worlds for M. Goldschmidt has already noted six or seven luminous bodies in its vicinity.

At the Anthropological Society, a paper, by Mr. Gore, "On the Microcephalic Brain of an Idiot," was read. A cast of the specimen was exhibited. It is the smallest on record, weighing only 10 oz. 5 gr. (283·73 grammes), the smallest hitherto known being that recorded by Spurzheim, which weighed 300 grammes. The next smallest is in the museum of St. Bartholomew's Hospital—332 grammes.

The Society of Antiquaries of Picardy have proposed for the congress of 1863 a gold medal of 500 francs for the best manuscript memoir upon a historical or archæological subject relative to the ancient province of Picardy; a gold medal of 1,000 francs, extraordinary prize given by M. Thelu, of Doullens, for the best history of the town of Doullens (Somme). The same society also proposes for the Congress of 1864 a gold medal of 500 francs for the best printed work on a subject relative to the history of Picardy, which shall be published in the years 1862, 1863, or 1864; and another gold medal of 500 francs for the best manuscript memoir on a subject relating to the archæology of Picardy.

M. de Saulez has made an exploration in the Eastern Pyrenees, in conjunction with General Creuly, and believes he has found the traces of the ancient way followed by Hannibal, and which afterwards became the Roman road.

The discovery of a Gallo-Roman sepulture has been made in a field in the territory of Warluis, Bruyeres. M. le Mareschal has investigated the discovery, and describes the tomb as composed of two juxta-posed stones about 10 metres thick and 5 feet 8 inches long It enclosed two skeletons, so placed that the head of one corresponded with the feet of the other. On the left of each head, between the shoulder and the neck, there was a small rather coarse earthen vase.

In a tumulus near Chatillon-sur-Seine a skeleton has been found retaining still upon its arm a gold bracelet, and having near the head two magnificent buckles in gold of ear-rings of very remarkable Gallic workmanship. Other very interesting discoveries of Gallic remains have been found at Questembert, in Brittany, consisting of bronze swords, lances, celts, and other articles. These have been placed in the Museum of Vannes.

Two Gallic "hachettes en trac des Vosges" have been presented by M. Chas. Cornault to the Museum of Nancy. One found on the coast of Sainte-Genevieve, near Nancy; the other found in a gallery of the iron-mines of Chaligny (Meurthe.) The presence of the former indicates, M. Cornault thinks, the ancient existence of a Gallic settlement; and in the vicinity of the Canton la Trinite are the remains of an enclosure, which archæologists regard as belonging to the same epoch. The second implement he concludes was used in the working of the metal.

Suggestions have been made to apply spectral analysis practically in the casting of steel. It is important to know the exact moment at which to shut down the cover of the furnace during the melting of the metal, for the escape of the gaseous products injurious to the steel must be allowed; but if the time be prolonged beyond their escape injurious changes of another kind set in. The idea is that the gases may be recognized by their spectra as they pass off, and that the spectrescope will thus show the exact period of their cessation and the proper moment for closing the furnace.

Instruments of butchery seem well suited to the murderous phases of American war; and one of the latest inventions of this character is an automatic battery carrying five rifles. The shaft carrying the arms is terminated by a handle that is grasped by the gunner. By means of this lever and its connections the sight is taken and the apparatus discharged. As the lever descends, the opposite end is elevated, and working a series of sliding blocks reloads the rifles. Inventions of an opposite kind are not wanting, and the novelties of this kind include iron breastworks on trucks for the protection of infantry.

Some experiments have been made in the United States by Mr. Calvin Pepper on the effects of fine siliceous sand in facilitating and economizing the boiling of water and genefating steam. He states that he can boil water and convert it into steam in one-third less time than without it; but there seems to be need for further experiments before this conclusion can be reliably accepted.

THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

(*From the Saturday Review, May* 2.)

AT length the details of the attack on Charleston have reached us, and they fully corroborate the reports which had previously found their way to New York through Confederate channels. Even the New York papers are forced to acknowledge the importance of the defeat sustained by the Federal navy, and are driven to seek consolation in a consideration of the magnitude of the attempt, which, although unsuccessful, is, as they term it, "a Titanic job never before undertaken on the planet." Without, however, quite going this length, we cannot fail to acknowledge the importance of the late operations at Charleston, not only as regards the influence they may have on the future conduct of the war, but also from the nature of the means employed both in the attack and defence.

A glance of the map of South Carolina will show us the position of the city. Situated on low ground between the Ashley and Cooper rivers, its buildings seem to rise directly from the water. The principal houses of the merchants face the bay, and from the promenades now converted into batteries, the masts and funnels of the blockading squadron can be seen beyond the bar. Previously to General Beauregard's taking the command, entrenchments had been thrown up in close proximity to the city. He, however, detected the fallacy of this plan, and removed the lines to a far greater distance from its precincts. The swampy nature of the country on the land side afforded easy means of converting natural obstacles into strong works—at least sufficiently strong to resist any attempt which might be made by the Federal troops. In addition to the garrison of the city, a large force had been concentrated between Savannah and Charleston, and the rail from Richmond would have availed to carry down further reinforcements should they have been required. But it was not from the land side that an attack was awaited with any anxiety. The untried powers of the new ironclads threatened the city from the sea, and their boasted impregnability taxed the powers of the Confederate engineers to bring such a fire to bear on them as to render their passage into the harbour impossible. The length of Charleston bay, measuring from the city to the bar, is about ten miles, of which the harbour may be said to extend only four miles and a half, as far as Fort Sumter. Its breadth varies from one mile to five, the narrowest part being at a short distance beyond Fort Sumter, between Morris Island and Sullivan's Island. The fortifications are arranged as follows. Commencing on the south side of the harbour, near the mouth of the Ashley river, on James Island, stands the Wappoo Battery; stil further along the shore, on a projecting point of land, is Fort Johnson; and off Fort Johnson, in an oblique line with Castle Pinkney, Fort Ripley has been lately erected on one of the sandbanks or small islands in the harbour. On the further side of the inlet which separates James Island from Morris Island (islands created only by small creeks and bayous, and, in fact, part of the mainland) stands the formidable battery on Cumming's Point called Battery Bee. Beyond this, and commanding the southern channels across the bar, are Fort Wagener, a newly-constructed sand-work, and the Lighthouse Creek Battery, which terminates the line of works on the southern side of the harbour. Crossing over from Morris Island to Sullivan's and proceeding along the northern shore in the direction of the city, Breach Inlet Battery, commanding Maffit's Channel, is the first that would be passed by a vessel entering Charleston harbour. Further on, nearly opposite Cumming's Point, stands Fort Beauregard; a short distance beyond, Fort Moultrie; and opposite Fort Moultrie, in the centre of the channel, in nearly an oblique line between Fort Moultrie and Fort Johnson, Fort Sumter commands the entrance into the harbour. Still further on is the line of works called by the Federals the Redan Battery; and on an island at the mouth of the Cooper river, Castle Pinkney overlooks the nearer approaches to the city.

The Federals seem to have been aware of the existence of these fortifications and batteries, but they appear to have been strangely ignorant of the means taken by the defenders to obstruct the entrance into the harbour, and so to delay the progress of the iron-clads, in order more effectually to bring them under the fire of the guns. These obstructions played an important part in the defence. They consisted, first, of a hawser buoyed up on casks, which stretched between Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie, and on which were hung nets and other contrivances for the purpose of entangling the screws of the vessels; also of piles driven into the channel between Fort Jonson and Fort Sumter. These formed the first line of obstructions. Beyond them could be seen by the crews of the attacking gun-boats other rows of piles, blocking up the channel between Fort Johnson and Fort Ripley, whilst further on lay the Confederate iron-clads, ready to act against any vessel which might force a passage through such obstructions. These works constituted the defence of Charleston. To the Federal navy was the task of attacking them entrusted, and although praise must be awarded to Admiral Dupont and the captains under his command, for the gallantry with which they engaged in the enterprise, yet a more complete failure, as regards the results, cannot be found in history. The naval expedition had been for some time assembling at Port Royal, at no great distance from Savannah. North Edisto Inlet was the second place of rendezvous, and on the 6th the attacking fleet steamed from there to Charleston bar. The time had been chosen on account of the spring tides, which increased the depth of water over the bar from eighteen to nineteen feet. Calm weather had also been awaited, the unseaworthiness of the Monitors having been fully proved and acknowledged. The attacking fleet consisted of nine iron-clads of various construction, for the most part similar to that of the original *Monitor* and five gunboats not iron-clad, forming the squadron of reserve, and ordered to remain outside the bar during the attack. The *Keokuk* was the first vessel sent forward over the bar to buoy out the channel. This duty was preformed with some difficulty, partly owing to the impossibility on board the iron-clads of dropping the lead, and from the great difficulty of seeing through the narrow slips in the pilot-houses. Orders were issued to the fleet from the *Ironsides*, to which Admiral Dupont had transferred his flag, to cross the bar on the following morning, viz., the 7th of April, the vessels being placed at intervals of one cable's length. The squadron was ordered to pass up the main ship channel without returning the fire of the batteries on Morris Island, unless signal should be given to commence action. The ships were ordered to open fire on Fort Sumter when within easy range, taking up a position to the northward and westward of that fortification, engaging its north-west face at the distance of from one thousand to eight hundred yards, firing low, and aiming at the centre embrasure. The *Weehawken*, with the raft for the purpose of raising torpedoes or other obstructions, was ordered to lead the way, followed by the other eight ironclads, the *Keokuk* bringing up the rear, and the squadron of reserve remaining outside the bar. At 12·30, the fleet got under weigh about four miles from the point where it was to open fire. Almost immediately, however, the *Weehawken* stopped, entailing delay on the whole fleet; this was caused by the derangement of the raft attached to the bows of the *Weehawken*, and an hour was required to remedy the defect. It was, therefore 1·30 P.M. before the fleet was again in motion. The course was up Ship Channel, and past the batteries on Morris Island, including Wagener Battery and Battery Bee. Silently the batteries allowed the fleet to pass, and it was not until the *Weehawken* rounded Cummings' Point, and came within range of Fort Sumter and the batteries on Sullivan's Island, that fire was opened by the defenders. The guns of Fort Sumter commenced the engagement. The *Weehawken* received the fire; but instead of pursuing her course sheered off to the right, placing herself between Forts Sumter and Moultrie. This false movement was owing to her screw having become entangled with the hawser stretched across the entrance of the harbour. The other vessels sheered off in the same direction; and the confusion was increased by the Admiral's ship, the *Ironsides*, having been caught by the tideway, and, refusing to obey her rudder, having fallen foul of the two Monitors which were following her, viz. the *Catskill* and the *Nantucket*, and so been rendered unmanageable. Whilst this was occurring, the batteries of Cumming's Point, of Fort Beauregard, the Redan, Moultrie, and Sumter, poured in their fire, and for half an hour rained every sort of projectile on the devoted ironclads. The *Keokuk* suffered most, having approached within a short distance of Fort Sumter, and was only withdrawn in a sinking condition, from the effects of ninety shots which struck her. She sank during the night. After enduring the fire for half an hour, the fleet received the signal to retire, having inflicted but slight damage on the batteries. The ironclads were, in fact, riddled with shot—the plating having proved quite ineffectual to resist the projectiles hurled against them. In some instances, the screws which fastened the ironplating together were driven in, and inflicted wounds on the crew; in others, the machinery which moved the turrets of the Monitors received injuries which prevented them from being properly worked. In fact, the vessels were so knocked about that no renewal of the attack was considered feasible. The Federal account confesses that the fleet "only reached the entrance of the harbour. It never got within it; and had the ironsides succeeded in passing the obstructions, they would still have found three miles of batteries to run." With regard to the projectiles fired from the forts, it would appear that rifled ordnance inflicted the principal injuries, and that the pattern of the guns in use by the Confederates, were 11-inch Blakeley and Whithworths. The former might either have been imported from England, or have been manufactured in the foundries at Richmond, from which many excellent guns are turned out.

During the attack, no diversion was made by the land forces under General Hunter. He contented himself with being, as he expresses it, a mere spectator. Possibly nothing could be done, as the Confederates in all probability possessed both the advantage of numbers and *morale* over their opponents. So ends the attack on Charleston; and whatever may be the politics or sympathies of Europeans in the present war, few can be sorry that the most beautiful city of the Southern States should have been spared the fate recently inflicted by the Federal troops on the unhappy town of Jacksonville. The defeat and proved inferiority of their ironclads must greatly injure the *morale* of the Federal navy, and will go far to remove the fear with which their gunboats have been for a long time regarded by the Confederates. There are signs from the West of weariness of the war, and it remains to be seen what effect this new defeat will produce.

RIVER DELTAS.

(*From the Saturday Review, May* 2.)

ON the evening of the 1st of April the rooms of the Geological Society presented an unwonted aspect. A crowded audience came to listen to a disquisition from a gentleman who was not a F.G.S., and whose only claim to their attention was his reputation as an original thinker. Mr. Fergusson is not unknown in the world, and gentlemen who write F.G.S. after their names probably share the general acquaintance of the public with his works. For he has been in more than one controversy. He has boldly attacked more than one system, and has fallen foul of more than one prejudice. But he has not only been a critic, sometimes successful and always formidable, of the works of others—he has also, more than once, reconstructed where he has striven to destroy. A vigorous assailant of the old systems of fortification, he was the ingenious constructor of a new system to which the defenders of Sebastopol are said to have been in some degree indebted. His work on architecture has been long in the hands of every one who has desired to attain a comprehensive view of that department of art; and if but the other day he pricked with a somewhat sharp pen the soaring balloon of Mr. Charles Newton's Mausoleum, he presented the world with a beautiful restoration of that seventh wonder, in place of the caricature of it that adorned Mr. Newton's costly volume.

Disclaiming all knowledge of geology, and asking only to contribute one theorem to the mechanical principles which must underlie that comprehensive science, he came before the Geological Society to offer the results of his observations on the valley of the Ganges. While a resident in India, Mr. Fergusson was not content with studying and depicting its architecture. Wherever he might be, his eyes were open to observe, and in what he observed he sought the laws that governed the phenomena he pondered on. Happily, part of his time was spent in Bengal, in the midst of scenes where the powers of nature are in action on a scale hardly surpassed in any other district of the world; and it is fortunate that operations so vast, while they seem to have escaped the observation of many intelligent Englishmen, found in Mr. Fergusson at once an accurate observer and an acute interpreter. His memoir embraced no less a subject than the discussion of the laws which regulate the formation of River Deltas; and if he has not exhausted that subject, he has certainly contributed to give it a permanent place among the more exact and established results which Science may claim as her own.

All rivers oscillate. As they are drawn down their valleys by the force of gravity, anything which tends to make their direction devious from the straightest or shortest path—anything, in short, which arrests their progress, or indirectly diverts its direction—sets them oscillating. The pendulum vibrates in a condition of stable equilibrium. Borne down by gravity, it mounts again by the impetus it had acquired, and unchecked, would oscillate for ever between the same points. But the river is suspended, so to say, at the point at which it is arrested, in a condition of unstable equilibrium, and must, as it were, topple over, to one side or the other of that point and so quit the direct course it may have previously pursued. When once its course has been impelled to right or left, it acquires a direction more or less across a valley, from which its natural tendency is to return, pulled down by the gravitating force in front. But the impetus it has acquired will bear it past the medial line to a point on the other side at which gravity once more overcomes its tranverse movement; and the same operation will be repeated until, by a long series of sinuous bends, it reaches the point where it becomes merged in the ocean. The influx of tributary rivers, meeting it at angles more or less inclined to the direction of the valley, according as the sides of the valley are more or less steep, contributes to the volume of the river, and affords in each case a starting point for a new oscillation. The greatness of the sweep of each bend in such a river is proportionate to the volume of water which flows down it, but is also inversely proportionate to the rapidity of descent of the valley, and the velocity of the water. Now it is in the delta of a river that we have at once the water in its largest volume, and with its least velocity; and it is in a delta, therefore, that we must expect to find the sinuosities the most numerous, and their sweeps the most extensive.

The next point on which Mr. Fergusson dwelt was the tendency of all such rivers to raise their banks in traversing their deltas. He traced the laws by which, after the mud at a river's mouth has accumulated to the point at which it becomes dry at low water, a series, first, of tidal marshes, and afterwards of inland swamps, is produced; and by which again these become elevated into dry and healthy land by the accumulation of the material that is necessary to fit them to be the residence of man, and the scene of human industry. The first operation of a new river, therefore, would be to deposit silt at the bottom of the sea; and in the earlier stages of its history—while this operation was going on, and while its own valley was comparatively free from alluvial deposit, and presented therefore a more rapid slope to the descending water—nearly the whole of the silt would be borne onward to the sea. The process of silting up proceeds; and gradually, as the velocity of the water is checked near its mouth, more and more sediment is deposited in the valley; so that the delta begins to grow forward into the sea, and backward towards the land. But until the valley has beed so far silted up as to diminish the fall of the river course to a lower point than six inches to the mile, the tendency of the river is, at each flood, to abrade its own banks and to drive forward the material that composes them.

When, however, the fall has been diminished below six inches to the mile, and is between that and four inches, a series of processes come into action which Mr. Fergusson next went on to describe. We have now to depict to ourselves a vast swampy region, the general level of which is below that of the river when in a state of flood, above it in the season of drought. The river, as it retreats, leaves behind it shallow lakes in the bottoms; and it is to these that Mr. Fergusson attributes the curious bit of natural engineering which be next explained. When the volume of the river swollen by the rains and its waters are charged with sediment, the first result of its overstepping its banks is, that the lateral fringe of the moving stream comes in contact with the stagnant waters in the pools. A friction ensues that partially arrests the side waters of the river forming eddies along and over the submerged banks. To make the river-water lag in its path is to make it deposit the silt with which it is charged—in other words, to make it add to the height of its banks. It retreats again with the return of the dry season; but it thus leaves its banks higher, and so on at each season than before. But while this process is going on along the river-course, the general filling of the delta has been rendering the movement of the waters ever more and more sluggish, till the fall has become, near the embouchure, below 3½ inches to the mile. At this point the river is unable to carry forward its sediment. Hence it is nearly all deposited in, and goes to render constantly more shallow, the bed in which the river flows A great river reaches the sea, not by one fixed, but by many shifting streams; and the silting up of some of these throws the bulk of the water upon others which become successively silted up in the same way, till, in fact, the front of the delta, as it abuts upon the sea is raised to a considerable height, and the whole lay of the land becomes tilted back, as it were, towards the inner country. These successive processes, then—first, the automatic raising of the river-banks, and then the filling up of the raised river-bed, followed by the opening of new or the enlarging of old channels—are those which effect the covering of the delta with sediment to a level far above that either of the highest sea-tides, or even of river-floods. For the retarded waters, where they overflow, have in fact, silted up the lower levels on either side of the river-course, and thus gradually raised these to the highest level of the ever rising river bank, until the delta has reached a condition of permanent elevation to a point at which complete drainage can ensue, and no further flooding follows the rise of the waters.

The result of the tilting back that has been described of the delta country towards the land is a remarkable one in its action on the physical geography of the inland country. The angle at which a tributary flows into a main river depends on the steepness of the slopes down which it and the main river run. Generally speaking, the steeper the slope of the main valley the sharper that angle, and whatever tends to make the main river channel less steep tends to give the tributary an approach more at right angles to that channel. Mr. Fergusson showed how singular and anomalous was the result of the working of this law. In consequence of it, in fact, the mouths of tributary rivers retrograde up the valley of the main river. For, as the delta fills, and the country gets more and more raised, the fall both of the tributary and of the larger river gets constantly smaller; so that the conditions are introduced which compel the retrogression of the mouth of the tributary up the main valley. Mr. Fergusson showed how uniformly this had been the case with the great rivers that flow into the Ganges, such as the Coosy, the Gunduk, and the Gogra; and, on the southern side of it, the Sone. And, in particular, he pointed out that the westward movement of the Sone explains perfectly the anomaly of Patna no longer being on that river, but twenty-five miles to the east of it. In point of fact, in Greek days, the position of Palimbothra was *on* the Eranoboas (the Greek form of the name Hyranyabahu, the golden-armed, a name of analogous signification with that of the Sone); and the difficulty of reconciling this with the present position of Patna, which would otherwise seem to represent the ancient Palimbothra, is thus removed, as there can be no doubt that the mouth of the Sone, like those of the other tributaries of the Ganges running parallel to it along the northern bank of the great river, must have been moving slowly up stream.

Mr. Fergusson then proceeded to illustrate the other principles he had laid down by the changes that have taken place in the delta of the Ganges. He believed that vast delta to have been undergoing the second part of the process he had described within the space of time embraced by human history. The earliest records seem to place the arrival of Hindoos as settlers between the Jumna and the Sutlej about 3,000 years B. C. By 1,000 years B. C., they had penetrated the Vale of the Ganges as far as Canouge (Canogyza ?), and subsequently reached Benares. At the period when India became known to Greek civilization, Patna—which, if it represent the ancient Palimbothra, stood then upon the Sone—is the point furthest down the Ganges which is recorded to have been inhabited by civilized man. Between that period and the occupation of Calcutta by Englishmen, the rest of the valley must have been gradually converted from untenable marsh into the rich alluvial plain on which the teeming population of Bengal now thrives, for the author believes that at each epoch these places marked the limit of the habitable country.

Mr. Fergusson next spoke of the contests that are constantly going on between different rivers—battles, as it were, for the occupation of parts of the delta country embraced in the area common to their valleys. Of this the struggle of the Brahmaputra for the territory occupied by the eastern arms of the Ganges affords a most curious illustration. The Ganges has nearly done its work of filling the hollows (the Jheels) along its banks. But the Brahmaputra has had, till recently, a vast amount of such work still to do. Teeming with silt and mud as it rushes down from the mountains of Assam into the plain, its main labour till a comparatively recent period has been to fill the vast expanse of hollow country known as the Silhet Jheels—stagnant hollows left in the Silhet district by a process previously described, or, possibly, depressions consequent on subterranean subsidence. But Mr. Fergusson gave cogent reasons for believing that, within a very recent historic period, an upheaval due to a volcanic movement has taken place to the west of the Silhet country, on a line of active volcanic disturbance running south to north from the Andaman Islands to Dacca, owing to which the district known as the Mudopur jungle has been elevated to the west of the Silhet country. The result of this has been that the Brahmaputra, heavily charged with mud, finds its progress towards the Silhet Jheels barred by the rising ground of the Mudopur jungle, and is now flowing to the west of that jungle, and beginning to deposit the silt, which it no longer spreads over the Silhet country, in the estuary which lies to the east of the delta of the Ganges. Being the first to fill in the rainy season, and, owing to its shorter course, arriving first at the scene of action, the Brahmaputra, flowing strong with its burden of detritus, has the advantage of the first assault in its annual struggle with its giant antagonist, the Ganges—an assault each year victorious. The result is, that as, in the body, when one blood-vessel is tied, a hundred others are swollen around it to do its work, till one or two increase permanently and carry on the circulation of the blood, so do the westerly offsets of the Ganges in each rainy season swell to great rivers, and threaten to take up the place of the great eastern artery of the sacred river. But the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong. The Brahmaputra sinks back into its channel earlier than the Ganges, the dry season of which is later in the year. Hence the great river again asserts its supremacy, and hitherto has succeeded in maintaining it. But Mr. Fergusson seemed to imply that this struggle was not altogether an uncertain one; and with an evident desire to judge impartially between the combatants, he appeared to incline to the view that the reiterated attacks of the fierce Brahmaputra were beginning permanently to tell on its more solemnly moving antagonist, and would end perhaps in a permanent victory, one result of which would be the shifting the position of Calcutta to the left instead of the right bank of the Hoogly of the future. The result of this contest between these two mighty rivers may be estimated by the circumstance that within this century, in one part only of the delta, the country has been raised from ten to twenty feet over an area of some fifteen or twenty miles, and that a village is now flourishing high and dry in a spot where Mr. Fergusson himself once built a bungalow, which was suddenly submerged by an inroad of the river, and which at present lies forty-five feet below the surface of the solid land on which the aforesaid village is thriving. Nothing can be more startling to persons not familiar with the topography and the statistics of Bengal, than to find changes so prodigious going on even at this day over a country which Englishmen have been accustomed to consider as one of the longest-settled in the world—a land ancient as the hills. Truly, if the Hindoo had preserved traditions from the days of his forefathers regarding the vast boon conferred on his race by this beneficent river, he might well call it the sacred Ganges, and raise his eyes with grateful reverence to the eternal snows in which it is cradled, and to the Meru mountain from which it bursts into his world.

Other topics of hardly less interest, and evincing the same careful personal investigation and able generalization, were introduced by Mr. Fergusson into his lecture; but the points of leading interest were, in the main, those which we have here sketched. We have only to add that the very warm and cordial terms in which the President of the Society, Professor Ramsay, expressed his appreciation of Mr. Fergusson's contribution to his science were heartily acquiesced in by the Society, who have rarely listened to a more able and original bit of physical geology, and certainly have not done so since Professor Ramsay's own paper on the Glaciererosion of lake-districts.

DR. FALCONER'S REPLY TO SIR CHARLES LYELL.

(*From the Athenæum, May* 2.)

PRIMEVAL MAN.

21, Park Crescent, April 25, 1863.

I DO not see that Sir Charles Lyell, in his reply to my statement in your issue of the 4th inst., has rebutted any of the main points there urged. He appeals to the public, and announces that he has reproduced his work as it was. Good. I abide by my statement, Sir Charles by his. The case, which touches the ethics of scientific literature, will now rest with the men of science who are conversant with the merits of the question. In their hands I leave it; but there are points in Sir Charles's letter which call for explanation.

The complimentary letter and concert are easily disposed of. The former was the usual note of acknowledgment of a presentation copy with which I was honoured, written within a few hours of the receipt of the work. The opinion expressed on the perusal of *one* of the last chapters, did not necessarily involve, by synecdoche, the same opinion on the twenty-three other chapters which I had not read. On the 9th of March I wrote to Sir Charles that his account of what had been done in *re-agitating the question and conducting it to proof*, was so different from the view I took, that, it would be necessary for me to say something in a separate form. He promptly replied that if I would point out where he should mention me, and what papers, he would do his best. It war not, however, a case of notice of papers or citations. Citations were already profuse to triviality; the world was even gravely informed (p. 179) who told Sir Charles the well-known English scientific work in which he would find an account of the habits of the living African

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hippopotamus, while weightier matters were forgotten. It was the cast of the subject as set forth in entire sections of some of the early chapters; the exceptionable account given in some cases of the labours of others; and the want of precise definition between his own observations and generalizations and those of his contemporaries that I objected to. I therefore declined the offer, and informed Sir Charles that Mr. Prestwich had availed himself, in part, of my intended communication to set himself right at the same time. The concert was avowed, being that of two inquirers who had long been engaged in pursuing a common object, which was more in discredit when they took it up than it is now.

When you quote words in inverted commas, you profess to do it exactly. A slight liberty may alter the complexion of a passage. One of my sentences ran thus: "The world at large is under obligation to those philosophers who, like Sir Charles Lyell, communicate the new results of science to the educated public, but they are expected to give an impartial narrative; and it cannot," &c. In Sir Charles Lyell's letter I am cited, in inverted commas, as putting it thus: "That *some men are occupied* in communicating the new results of science to the educated public, but it cannot," &c. The alteration has doubtless been made inadvertently in the heat of the moment; but it communicates an asperity to the passage for which I am not responsible. As regards my remarks on Sir Charles Lyell's account of the Brixham Cave investigation, I have nothing to alter. He was a member of the Committee, and all the documents were open to him. Prof. John Phillips, then President of the Geological Society, and of the Committee, can, with the other members, say how far Sir Charles's account fairly gives the facts of the case. There certainly has been some delay in the publication of the final results of the investigation; but Sir Charles has been incautious of statement in his attempt to cumulate the *onus* of it on me. A rational report, on a subject of the kind, is not a thing of discordant atoms,—of shreds and patches pinned together. His *brusque* remarks will doubtless awaken the Committee,—himself among the number. That the expenditure has already been not altogether unprofitably repaid by the results, is sufficiently proved by the fact that the present advanced state of the subject is in no inconsiderable degree owing to the impulse given to the investigation by the preliminary report before alluded to (*Athen.* No. 1849, p. 460, col. 1), and by the letter, dated November 1, 1858, which drew Mr. Prestwich to Abbeville. Another not very remote consequence has, probably, been the production of Sir Charles Lyell's work itself.

Sir Charles complains that "*by an unfortunate accident*," I had only given one line of his introductory sentence respecting the Sicilian caves, and that by this "*strange oversight*" I had, although unintentionally, misrepresented him. The abridgment was done purposely, for brevity: I shall now give the details, and the reader will judge to what effect. Marine deposits, with shells, occur on the floors of certain of the Gower caves. My range of reading indicated no corresponding case within the European area, except the celebrated Cave of San Ciro, close to Palermo. I determined to examine it, before communicating my paper on the Gower caves. I was disappointed; the cave deposits of San Ciro were so disturbed that the evidence of the marine layer had disappeared, the pholad borings alone remaining. I had to search elsewhere along the coast, and discovered the "Grotta di Maccagnone," till then unknown, even to instructed Sicilians, and which has yielded such important information respecting the antiquity of man. The only ossiferous caves, on the *north coast* of Sicily at that time mentioned in geological works, were those of San Ciro, Belliemi and Ben Fratelli, all within the immediate environs of Palermo, and described by the Abbate Scina and others thirty years ago. By personal observation and research, I traced the evidence of numerous other ossiferous caves along the north coast of Sicily; and, in my "Maccagnone" paper, I fixed on two points as conveniently indicating the boundaries. The published Abstract opens thus: "Dr. Falconer first described the physical geography of that portion of the north coast of Sicily in which the ossiferous caves abound, namely, between Termini on the east, and Trapani on the west. The geological structure of the tract had been ably investigated and mapped by Hoffmann" (*Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society*, 1859, p. 99). On turning to the 'Antiquity of Man,' I found the passage reproduced thus: "Geologists *have long been familiar* with the fact that, on the northern coast of Sicily, *between Termini on the east, and Trapani on the west*, there are *many* caves containing the bones of extinct animals." (Op. cit. p. 174.) I commented on it in the terms cited by Sir Charles Lyell (*Athenæum*, p. 460). He has managed by his mode of stating the case to put me in the wrong with your readers for a brief space: they can now judge who is open to the rebuke administered by him to me, bearing in mind that the known occurrence of *three* ossiferous caves at one point, Palermo, is something different from their *abundance* in the long stretch of coast between Termini and Trapani, being the fact brought forward by me.

Sir Charles Lyell charges me with "want of fairness of spirit," for objecting in my postscript (*Athenæum*, p. 460) to my name being coupled with the list of fossil mammalia given at pp. 216-17 of his work. I maintain my objection, and do not leave it to the Rev. S. W. King or to Sir Charles Lyell to decide for me what per-centage of accuracy and what of imperfect or uncertain determination I should assent to my name being appended to.

My connexion with the subject is of an older date than Sir Charles Lyell appears to be aware of judging from his remarks *Athenæum*, p. 524, col. 3). In 1831, I communicated a paper to the Asiatic Society of Bengal on Mammalian Fossil Bones from Ava ('Gleanings in Science,' vol. iii. p. 167, 20th April, 1831). In 1833, supposed human bones, from the "ancient alluvium" of the valley of the Jumna, were figured and imperfectly described in India. They were of vast antiquity, and occurred low in the section, mingled with fossil remains which I afterwards determined to be of extinct species. The subject excited lively interest in India and Mr. James Prinsep (erroneously, I believe, on the evidence) pronounced in favour of man, as a fossil animal. In 1844, Sir Proby (then Capt.) Cautley and myself communicated to the Zoological Society a memoir on the "Gigantic Fossil Tortoise" of India, in which, after discussing the question from various aspects, the following conclusion is announced: "The result at which we have arrived is, that there are fair grounds for entertaining the belief as probable, that the *Colossochelys Atlas* may have lived down to an early epoch of the human period, and become extinct since:—first, from the fact that other Chelonian species and crocodiles, contemporaries of the *Colossochelys* in the Sewalik Fauna have survived; 2nd, from the indications of mythology in regard to a gigantic species of tortoise in India." (*Proceedings of the Zoological Society*, London, 1844, Part xii. p. 85.) The germ of the same idea, however trivial, is contained in a 'Memoir on Fossil Quadrumana, dated Nov. 24, 1836 (*Geological Transactions*, Second Series, vol. v. p. 503.) In 1855, I was at work on the "Jumna fossils," expressing the opinion that "I considered them to be the most promising of results bearing on the human period." ('Descript. Catal. of Fossil Remains,' *Museum of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, Calcutta, 1859, p. 7.) in 1856 I was discussing the subject with M. Boucher de Perthes; and since then I have been more or less continually engaged upon it in connexion with the cave evidence. Throughout, the little I may have done has been in the *affirmative* aspect; on the other hand, I may remind Sir Charles Lyell, that until after June, 1859, when the subject was launched as a proved case, he had constantly maintained the *negative* view,—in the 'Principles,' in his 'Second Visit to the United States,' on the Natchez case (vol. ii. p. 196), and in his Anniversary Address to the Geological Society, 1851, p. lxxii "L'Homme fossile de Denise" was brought forward by Aymard in 1844. (*Bullet. Geol. Soc. de France*, 2me Serie, tom. ii. p. 107.) Rigollot's account of the "Instruments en Silex trouvés a St.-Acheal," was discussed by the Geological Society of France, in January, 1855, and discredited. (Op. cit. tom. xii. p. 112.) It was only after June, 1859, that Sir Charles Lyell's conversion was declared. Mr. Prestwich's researches and my own may have had little effect in bringing about the change, but they certainly immediately preceded it.

My *cartel* was especially confined to the "*immediate* subject of the *proofs* of the antiquity of man." Sir Charles Lyell has met it with a salvo of concentric fire from every battery he could command: but not one of them bearing on the object. On one point I cannot allow myself to be put in the wrong or misunderstood—namely, my full appreciation of the long-continued and important services which Sir Charles Lyell has rendered to geology. They have graved his name indelibly on the science. The consciousness of this well-assured and universally recognized position might have warranted him in dealing ungrudgingly, and even generously, by the labours of his contemporaries; and men of science might have been spared the pain of the present controversy. The public, general and scientific, are indifferent to personal discussions, unless they involve a principle. My previous letter (*Athen.* No. 1849, p. 459) sufficiently indicates what principle I came forward to maintain. The day has gone by, when scientific works could be written in the style of Louis Quatorze: *La Geologie; c'est moi!—l'Ancienneté d'Homme; c'est moi aussi!*

H. FALCONER, M. D.

EXPERIMENTS AT SHOEBURYNESS.

(*From the Times, April* 29.)

ANOTHER of those experiments which occasionally yield such important results with regard not only to armour-plates, but to the still more difficult and important question of how best to support them from behind took place on Monday at Shoeburyness. This experiment was made by order of the Iron-plate Committee, all the members of which were present, together with many officers and others interested in the construction of armour-coated ships of war. The target fired at was constructed at the Millwall Iron works from the designs of Mr. Chalmers, and, in addition to its other qualifications, it possessed the rare merit of having been built entirely at its inventor's own expense—a most unusual circumstance at Shoebury, where the crowd of inventors and patentees seldom evince sufficient confidence in the crotchets they compel the authorities to try to venture anything themselves towards the cost of the trial. The target was 13 feet long by 10 feet broad, faced externally with hammered armour-plates 3½in. thick. Behind these were laid longitudinal teak beams 10in. wide by about 5in. deep, a web or flange of wrought-iron ½in. in thickness passing between each beam, and being rivetted to a plate 1½in. in thickness at the back. Behind this plate again came another pad of teak 5in. thick, which rested against the skin of the ship—the same thickness as that of all our ironclads, ⅝ths of an inch, and behind this were the usual upright beams or iron ribs of the vessel. Thus it will be seen that, though the target was apparently a light one from its external plates being only 3½in. thick, yet in reality it had, after all, 5in. of iron in it, with 15in. of teak, exclusive of the longitudinal cellular iron webbing we have mentioned between the teak beams, which, though not nominally called upon to resist the shot, yet, in truth, aided the resistance enormously, by distributing the force of the concussion and giving great stiffness to the whole structure. The Warrior broadside, it will be recollected, is formed of 4½in. iron and 18in. of teak, and the new vessels of the Minotaur class of 5½in. iron and 9in. of teak. The weight of the Warrior broadside per superficial foot is 347lb., of the Minotaur 380lb., and of the target used by Mr. Chalmers 369lb. The excess of weight of Mr. Chalmers's target over the Warrior is caused by the additional iron in the cellular webbing and back plating and its lightness; as compared to the Minotaur class, is due to the ribs at the back of all having less work to do, and being consequently lighter by nearly a third than those of any other armour ships yet built. The theory of the target was that its peculiar arrangement of a cellular webbing between the teak and iron-plate would obviate the evils that generally result from a backing composed of wood only, such as "buckling" and penetration, and would guard against the equally injurious effects of vibration, which tell with such severity upon the fastening bolts. The plan of its construction had, therefore, been calculated to disperse over a large area the power or work that existed in the shot at the moment of impact, so as to give a very large surface of resistance by the time the concussion reached the inner lining of the ship's frame. We are bound to say that the result of the experiments on Monday showed that Mr. Chalmers had not been over-sanguine in the anticipations he expressed as to the powers of resistance of his target. Though exposed for some hours to a very severe battering from guns of all kinds, it withstood the attack better than any target of the same comparative thickness that has yet been tried, not even excepting the first and most famous target of all—that of the Warrior.

The trial to which this target was subjected was precisely similar to that heavy ordeal which the Warrior target had to go through on the occasion of its *début* at Shoebury. The number of rounds fired, the guns, charges, and missiles were precisely the same on both occasions; but as the target of Mr. Chalmers tried on Monday was nearly one-third smaller than that of the Warrior, the experiment was obviously more severe for the smaller target, as the fire had to be more concentrated. The experiments were to have commenced at half-past 10 in the morning, and all was ready at that time, but the wilful obstinacy of the crews of two small boats, who, in spite of some admonitory 12lb. shots, addressed to them from the shore, persisted in keeping in the line of fire till nearly 2 o'clock in the day, prevented anything being done. In fact, the whole day was very nearly being lost from this circumstance. It would be needless iteration to particularize the varied effects of all the 27 shots fired, when the experiments did at last commence. Suffice it, therefore, to say that the trials were gradually progressive in their attacking force from low charges, and shells filled with sand, up to solid 68-pounders, fired with the full service charges; 200-pounder solid cast-iron shot fired with low charges, then fired in salvoes of three at a time; and lastly, simultaneous salvoes of three 110-pounders and two 68-pounders fired with full charges and solid-shot. The live shell and shell filled with sand, as usual, effected very little, nor did the 110-pounder with 10lb. charge, nor the 200-pounder with a 10lb. charge do much more. The lower armour-plate of the three which composed the target was decidedly inferior to the two upper ones, and cracked badly early in the day. This, however, so obviously arose from a merely local defect as to be of no account in estimating the general merits of the target's method of construction. That these merits were neither few nor unimportant was soon seen. The method of fastening on the plates by 2½in. bolts, with stepped conical heads and a square thread, contrary to general expectation, seemed to work admirably. Partly from the resistance offered by these bolts, partly from the force of the concussion itself being so deadened and distributed, there was very little buckling out of the ends of the plates when struck even by the heaviest missiles. The dints in the armour plates made by the shot varied according to the weight of the projectile when rifled, and in no case were much to speak of. The 68-pounders as usual, left a severe mark, in some instances nearly three inches deep. The salvoes of the two 68-pounders and three 110's were a severe trial. The five shots were concentrated on one spot, and struck with a terrific crash, splintering themselves to fragments, which went screaming back through the air in all directions. The main side of the backing—the skin of the ship, in fact—had, up to this time, been carefully examined after each discharge; for on the integrity of that under any fire depended, in fact, the success of the construction of the target. It had, however, shown no sign of yielding. Some three or four of the small rivet-heads (which, in truth, were made too small) had been jumped off, with one or two small bolts, and there was a just perceptible deflection of one or two ribs where great strains had come, but this was all. The armour bolts all held firm, and the back of the target showed no sign that it had ever been fired at. It was thought certain that the tremendous salvo we have spoken of would altogether change this state of things, but it did not. One of the armour bolts was struck and the head knocked off at the back, and the ribs gave tokens of distress, but beyond this it was perfectly astonishing to see how well the target withstood the five ponderous missiles. The worst and most dangerous parts of the programme had been borne by the target with impunity, and, as it was wished to see how the backing would break, if it could be broken, Mr. Chalmers was asked to permit the 300-pounder rifled Armstrong, loaded with its formidable steel shot, to be used against it. To this trial Mr. Chalmers, in the frankest manner at once consented, though he was as well aware as all others on the ground that by so doing he authorized the destruction of his target. The 300-pounder was accordingly loaded with a 45lb. charge, and, as a matter of course, sent its projectile completely through the target, leaving a large and ragged hole, though not nearly so ragged as the same shot would have made in passing through armour plates backed up by teak in the common fashion.

This destructive shot brought the experiments to a close for the present, the result of them being undoubtedly in favour of Mr. Chalmers's system of backing the plates, which is much superior to the plans adopted either with the Warrior class of vessels built, or the Minotaur class now building. Both Mr. Chalmers, however, and all the officers on the ground were of opinion at the close of the day that a slight alteration in the combination of the wood and iron in the target would make its power of resistance still more formidable than it had already shown itself to be. This alteration consists in reducing the thickness of the iron plate between the beams of teak by three-quarters of an inch, and adding the metal thus gained to a 3½in. external plate, so as to bring the latter up to 4¼in. in thickness. Such a change, it is confidently expected, would, without adding at all to the weight of the target, add nearly 25 or even 30 per cent. to its powers of resistance. At all events, it is conclusively established that Mr. Chalmers's system of backing armour is one which requires to be attentively considered and examined with a view to the construction of future ironclads. It is lighter than the new iron frigate now building, it has been proved to be stronger, and its inventor claims that it is nearly 25 per cent. cheaper. The lightness and cheapness are, of course, most important considerations, which when superadded to the all-important one of increased strength speak loudly in favour of a careful trial of the new plan.

The public who peruse these accounts of what takes place at Shoeburyness may, perhaps, ask how it is that five and six inch armour plates are found so difficult to pierce with the most formidable English artillery fired at pointblank range, when almost every mail that comes to us from the West brings dismal records of how the Federal ironclads fighting batteries at long range have had their 5½ in. and 6½in. iron turrets riddled like sieves. A few words will suffice to explain this apparent anomaly, and also enable our readers to understand how it was that the Federal armour-ships got so lamentably mauled at Charleston. The fact is that the plates used on the Federal gunboats are not solid iron—that is to say, not a single plate, but are built up to whatever thickness is required by bolting together separate plates of an inch thickness. The vessel thus plated has all the weight of the metal to carry, and receives scarcely any protection from the metal in return. A five-inch armour-plate thus built up is no match in power of resistance for a single solid plate of two inches. In the English navy all the plates are solid, and the vessels of the Minotaur class, coated with 5½ inches of solid metal have been proved by actual test to be infinitely stronger than the Federal boats, some of which have their turrets coated with so-called 15-inch plates. It is almost needless to say that no gun yet exists capable of sending its shot through 15 inches of solid well-made iron.

AMERICAN SOOTHSAYERS.

(*From the London Review, April* 11.)

WE are familiar with phases of American character in the developement it has received from the war between the North and South; and in looking to the Confederate States, we have even been struck with admiration at the resolution with which a people cut off from communication with Europe, and obliged to depend wholly on themselves for the munitions of war, have by the energy of patriotism supplied the heaviest disadvantages, and carried off the palm of victory from an enemy with inexhaustible resources at its command. But the attitude of the Confederates in difficulty and success has not been more striking than that of the North under a series of defeats which would long since have cowed the heart of a European nation, and made it anxious for peace upon any terms. It has turned disgrace and ruin into a crown, and boasts the biggest stampede, the biggest debt, and the biggest "whippings" that the world has ever seen. Magnitude is its idol. Success would be well if it could be had; but in its absence, defeat on a grand scale, bankruptcy such as no other nation can show, a despotism which puts to shame the petty tyrannies of an effete Europe, are the triumphs in which it glories. While its army is melting away before Vicksburg, the prey of fever, of despondency, and lax discipline, it finds solace in the fact that, by cutting the levee of the Yazoo, it has converted a cultivated region of 5,000 square miles of Louisiana into a lake, and by a similar exploit at Lake Providence, has laid under water a territory nearly as large as Scotland. Was there ever such a nation? No matter if fertile lands have been blotted out, and homesteads and their population swept away by these grand exploits. No matter if the object for which they have been undertaken, the reduction of Vicksburg, is still as far as ever from their grasp. A huge result of some kind has been obtained. That is enough. Europe has been outdone, at least in the power of desolation.

But it is not in these features of American democracy that we can read its character fully, marked and indicative as they are. Beneath her vast and incompetent armies, the wreck of her finances, the overthrow of her political institutions—there lies her social life, a puzzle as curious as the hardest headed philosopher could desire to unravel. A few weeks back, at a time when to every other eye the nation was steeped to the ears in every sort of disaster, revelry was at its height; and in the midst of bankruptcy in the Exchequer and disgrace on the field of battle, balls, parties, dinners, and weddings went on as if the country was in undisturbed possession of peace and prosperity. Theatres and concert-rooms were crammed. Never in the happiest times was the trade of the jeweller, the upholsterer, the tailor, and the milliner more active. "Our dry goods stores," said the *New York Herald*, of the 28th of January last, "sell a richer class of stuffs, our jewellers a more costly class of ornaments, and our upholsterers more expensive furniture than they have hitherto been in the habit of disposing of. Even the arts, which usually languish in time of war, are feeling the revivifying influence of this disposition towards extravagance. More expensive pictures have been sold within the last six months than during the previous eighteen." The heights of Fredericksburg had hardly soaked up the blood of the thousands who were driven thither by the Federal Generals to certain slaughter, when New York went mad with rejoicing over the marriage of two dwarfs; and, not many days afterwards, President Lincoln, his lady, and the principal members of his Cabinet could find leisure and philosophy to receive General Tom Thumb and his bride *in state!* Nay, is it not recorded of Mr. Lincoln that, when one of his Generals was captured, together with a hundred and odd horses, he could turn the misfortune into a joke, and say that he was sorry only for the horses, for that he could make a brigadier in five minutes but could not so easily supply the loss of his quadrupeds. A President who jokes at disaster—a population in carnival and wild with delight at the wedding of a pair of deformities, while ruin after ruin topples down upon their heads—these are strange products of a nation, the freest, the noblest, the best that Nature has ever provided as a blessing to mankind.

But the more closely we look into its features the odder and more inexplicable does this state of society appear. We are not ourselves wholly free from the leaven of that imposture which pretends to look into the future, and communicate with the other world. Clairvoyants, spirit-mediums, table-turners, and fortune-tellers have obtained some slight footing amongst us. The three former, however, have vanished with the whim of the moment, and the operations of the fourth are confined to a servant-girl here and there, who is yet not always willing to be cheated out of her half-crown. But enlightened America, the best educated and most intelligent of nations, advertises in her most respectable journals the imposture which, in the hands of a very few of the basest of our population, skulks about the country lanes and kitchen areas of England under ban of the police. In the last number of the *New York Herald* we find in one column no less than fifteen advertisements from professed astrologers, who, at prices varying from twenty-five cents. to a dollar, promise their dupes to disclose to them and provide them with everything that the mind would anticipate and that the heart can desire. Madame Wilson, "a *bonâ fide* astrologist," who "tells the object of your visit as soon as you enter," will, for fifty cents inform you about "the past, present, and future of your life;" will "warn you of dangers," and, what is better, will "bring success out of the most perilous undertakings." N.B. that this lady deals in "celebrated magic charms," whose price or particular line of potency, however, is not stated in the advertisement. Madame Morrow, whose magical powers are vouched by the fact that she is a "seventh daughter," will, for twenty-five cents, tell you "how soon and how often you will marry." The latter fact ought in fairness to be communicated to the gentleman—for none but ladies may consult this astrologist—you propose to make your first husband, or at least he should be provided with one of the lucky "charms" which Madame Morrow offers to her visitors "free." But neither of these ladies can compete with Madame Henri. True, she charges a little more; but what is a dollar compared to the happiness of being told the name and shown "the picture of the one you are to marry," and of knowing that your destiny is in the hands of an astrologist who "brings the absent back, and never fails in lucky numbers"? Madame Henri, though not a "seventh daughter," possesses the power of writing your destiny and sending it by mail, an advantage which can be procured by "persons distant, by sending their age and enclosing one dollar" to "80, West Broadway, near Leonard-street." From Madame Henri we turn to Madame Star. This lady, in America's dire need, "has now arrived from Europe," and as she declares that in her there is "no imposition," that she is a "great phrenologist and astrologist," and "consults on all affairs of life," the Cabinet at Washington would do well to pay her a visit, in the person of Mrs. President Lincoln—for gentlemen are not admitted,—"at No. 101, Seventeenth-street, near Third-avenue, over the drug-store." If her powers in other affairs of life are as great as in those specified in the advertisement, the restoration of the Union is not impossible; for while she "causes speedy marriages" and "shows you a correct likeness of your future husband or absent friends," she can "bring together those long separated,"—exactly what the President wants. All this she does by her "natural gifts;" so that the most scrupulous need not be afraid of underground agency; and "when all others fail," Madame Star succeeds. It is but justice to Miss Wellington, a "beautiful young lady," according to her own advertisement,—and none should know better than the lady herself—who hangs out "at No. 101, Sixth-avenue, opposite Eighth-street," to state that she, too, "has a never-failing remedy for bringing the separate together, by which

"'Two souls with but a single thought,
Two hearts that beat as one,'

will be united for ever,"—though this, we fear, does not exactly describe the state of the souls and hearts of North and South. But if this is a drawback in her political utility, she can at least give you "correct statements on all events through life, particularly losses, law-suits, and lucky numbers;" besides which she "has a never-failing remedy for drunkenness;" and is "perfectly certain of her happy acquirements in stating correct facts."

Of the fifteen ladies who, in the advertisements before us, invite the confidence of the intelligent New York public, all lay stress on their beneficent powers with regard to the interesting subject of prospective matrimony. But there are several who can do much more than tell you the name, show you the picture of your future spouse, male or feminine, and expedite the blissful contract. Madame Byron, from Paris, "the greatest wonder in the world," besides being consultable with the strictest confidence on all affairs of life, "restores drunken and unfaithful husbands," and "has a secret to make you beloved by your heart's idol." Madame Ross, who heads her advertisement with "Look Here," asks, "Are you in trouble? Have you been deceived or trifled with? Have your fond hopes been blasted by false promises?" If you have, then "go to Madame Ross for advice and satisfaction." Madame Ray "tells your very thoughts," besides giving lucky numbers and causing speedy marriages; all which cannot be called dear, to ladies for twenty-five cents and to gentlemen for fifty. Madame Clifford, "the greatest living American clairvoyant, detects diseases, prescribes remedies, finds absent friends, and communicates clairvoyantly with persons in the army." From this lady, "persons, by mailing one dollar, will receive a clairvoyant life-chart, past, present, and future." But for the *ne plus ultra* of miraculous powers, commend us to Mrs. Cora Duval, "Independent Clairvoyant," of 156, East Nineteenth Street, between Second and Third Avenues. This astonishing person "gives correct information of lawsuits, lost property, absent friends, 'love matters,' and '*anything and everything*;'" and to show how fully she confides in her powers, she pledges herself, unless she gives satisfaction, to make "no charge." Indeed, this confidence is not wanting in any of the prophetic sisterhood. Most of them "succeed when all others fail;" others "have no equal;" and how with ladies so supremely gifted with second sight there can be such a thing as failure at all, one is puzzled to see.

If we saw such advertisements in an English newspaper, what should we say of the intelligence, the religion, the civilization of our community? Is it not a mad world that provides such a field for impostors home bred, or who cross the Atlantic in the certainty of meeting with a rich harvest of fools steeped in the grossest superstition, to prey upon? The fifteen clairvoyants or astrologists from whose advertisements we have culled a few choice flowers, are but the advertisers of a single day. We cannot doubt, from their number, the cost they incur in making their powers and addresses known, and from the publicity they obtain in the columns of a New York newspaper which, if it were not out of the question to compare a New York to an English newspaper, we might call the *Times* of America, that they drive a flourishing trade, and that there are thousands of our brethren in the New World who really put faith in the monstrous and absurd pretensions of these female impostors. Nor can we read their advertisements without feeling assured that their dupes are not merely the giddy and frivolous of the lower classes. At least, one of them appeals to the serious anxieties of those who are trembling for the fate of husbands and brothers, fighting a hopeless battle, and offers to communicate with them clairvoyantly; others promise infallible information touching law-suits and lost property. But supposing these dupes to be confined to the multitude, and that neither ladies nor gentlemen pay their cents and dollars to learn the names of their future yoke-fellows in marriage, surely the common school system of America, which dispenses knowledge to all classes of the population, has been, like very much else in the vain-glorious and boastful Republic, a dreary failure. One fact is clear—the advertisements are published. The appeal to heathen superstition is permitted; and appears in the same columns which vaunt the perfections of America, and rave at the effete despotisms of Europe.

Auction Announcements.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

On TUESDAY next, the 2nd June, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, White Jacconets, a few Pieces of Colored Cashmere, a few dozens of Champagne, a few dozens of Plated Cruet Stands, Butter Coolers, a few sets of Tea Services, a few dozens Alarum American Clocks, a few pairs beautiful Cut Glass Decanters, a few dozens Musical Boxes of 6 and 4 Tunes, a few pairs of Plated Candlesticks, a few Kegs of White and Red dry Lead and sundry fancy articles.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Saddlery, by McNaghten, of Glasgow.
Superior Hair Oil.
De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.
N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.
FRANCIS & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 30th May 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF FEROZPORE AND MOOLTAN COTTON.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, in the Cotton Depot of Ragowjee Sconder, on the Colaba Cotton Green, on account and at the risk of Hormusjee Jamsetjee Butteewalla Sons and Co., by order of Marwadee Koonjeelall Doongerseydass.
225 Dhocras weighing about 101 candies of Ferozpore Cotton.
100 do. do. 51 candies of Mooltan Cotton.

SALE OF BAJREE.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 30th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the Grain Bunder near Musjid Bunder, on account and at the risk of Buttale *Cullian Pursad* and her Tindal Amoo, by order of Shaw Vunmaley Jeewa.
About 30 Candies Kurrachee Bajree.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY, the 1st June, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey, Bleached, and Colored Piece Goods, Twist, &c. &c.
11 Hogsheads Pale and Brown Sherry.
1 Case Boots and Shoes.
1 Case Table Covers.
4 Spring Trucks or Platform Carts.
10 Bales Water Twist.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE DIMITIES.
On MONDAY, the 1st June, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of Nundram Rorejee, the first purchaser, by order of Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co.
T B 6 462, 463, 465—3 Cases 300 Pieces White Dimities.

SALE OF GUNJO "PALKEE."
On account of the creditors of Thucker Mooljee Thackersey.
On MONDAY, the 1st June, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, the Gunjo *Palkee*, of 200 candies Burthen, with Gear, as she now lies at Boree Bunder.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
PRINCES PATTERN PARK PHAETON.
A beautiful little Carriage of this form is for sale, warranted new, and direct from the Builders (Jno. Barton & Sons), is warranted strong, and of the best materials, and is recommended as a good description of conveyance for Poona in the approaching monsoon where strength and lightness in a conveyance is a great desideratum.
SHERRY.
Fine English-bottled Brown Dinner Sherry, at Rs. 15 per dozen. To close an account.
WINES.
Good Sherry .... Rs. 18 per doz.
Bernard and Co.'s finest Cherry Brandy—in quarts .... Rs. 13 per doz.
A few Iron letter Copying Presses, complete with Copying Book. Price Rs. 17-8 each to close an account.
Bombay, 30th May 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.
WEEKLY SALE.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th inst., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of Manilla Ropes, 20 Casks of Earthenware, &c., &c.
ALSO AT 1 P.M.
N D ½ 2 English built *Kinross's* Buggies, damaged by salt water, landed ex *Anchuragle*, on account of the concerned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.
Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, at 4 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 4th June next, the Valuable Landed Property belonging to J. S. TATE, Esq., Civil Engineer, "Roseville Cottage," near the line of Railway between Khandalla and Lanowlee, with another Bungalow and Out-houses, with an extensive well, land, out-garden well stocked with shrubs and plants, situated in a most healthy and cool situation, and there is a well of good water close by.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 30th May 1863.

BENNETT & CO.
WEEKLY SALE.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, a few Bales of Twists, a case of Opera Glasses of Sizes.
16 Cases of Seed Beads, Plated Cruet Frames with 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 Bottles, sets of Shoe Brushes, Hat, Coat, and Hair do., a case of assorted Perfumery, Silver and Gilt open-faced and Hunting Watches, Gold Horizontal Hunting and open-faced do., &c.
A few pieces of Black Nett.
4 Cases of Millinery.
A large Single-poled Tent, Rowties, Bichoba Tent, &c.
A few pair Black Morocco riding leggings.
On account of the first purchaser,
OMY 1 Bale Grey Shirtings 7 lbs.
EG K B 8 do. „ „ 8¼ lbs.
F B 2 do. „ „ 8¼ lbs.
FE G 1 do. „ „ 8¼ lbs.
On account of the first purchaser,
G 3 Bales Grey Shirtings 7 lbs.
OMY 1 do. „ „ „
ALSO,
By order of Johareemull Ramjeedass, the mortgagee, and on account of Jaram Khoosal Mooltanee, the mortgager:—
A small Tin Box containing Pearls, Emeralds, and Diamonds.
AT 1 P.M.
On account and at the risk of first purchaser Nanchund Thackersey, and by order of Messrs. Ahmedbhoy Goolam Hoosen and Co.
One Buggy with Arab Horse and Harness.
And any Carriages and Horses offering.
FOR SALE.
An English-built Hansom Cab.

SALE OF OONA DELWADDA COTTON.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, in the Depot of Juggs Luddha, by order of Gobet Nagjee and Co., and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Merwanjee Framjee Pandeh, Esq.—
22 Dokras of Oona Delwadda Cotton of the crop of 1919 suvunt.
40 Candies of do. do.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Just landed ex *Margaret Jane*, from Bussorah, an excellent strong ARAB HORSE rising 14-2, aged 6 to 7 years; will make a beautiful charger. Apply to undersigned.
A Four-oared Race Boat nearly 30 feet long.
A Travelling Garry with 2 very large Bullocks.
A self-driving second-hand Phaeton.
A Seed-cleaning Machine, large.
A Jacob's Double Barrel Rifle in case.
An English-built Miniature Brougham, has been but little used.

THE NEW PATENT REVERSIBLE MALVERN DOG CARTS.
Just landed ex "Beauvila" and "Ambrose."
Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have just received for sale on commission, three very superior highly-finished English-built new Patent Reversible Malvern Dog Carts with imitation cane and wicker worked panels, Lancewood Shafts, best plated Lamps with fancy coloured Glasses. These drags are peculiarly built either to carry 2 or 4 persons, of very light construction, and easy to pull, built to order to stand the Indian climate, by the celebrated makers, Messrs. McNaughton and Smith, of Worcester, Patentees, who gained the last Exhibition *Prize* Medal for their first-class finish and workmanship.—Also,
HARNESS.
A few sets of very superior English-made Carriage, Gig, and Dog Cart Harness, with best plated mountings. Prices moderate to effect a quick sale.

NOTICE.—Parties desirous of treating for accommodation suitable for a Bank or Office, the building of which is in construction in Forbes Street, are requested to apply to PESTONJEE SOOKLAJEE at Messrs. BENNETT & Co's.
BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 30th May 1863.

ROSSELET & Co. have just received some nice Jewellery, consisting of Gold Necklets, 18 ks. for Rs. 50
Do. Sleeve Studs, do. from ... 20 to 35
Do. Rings, set with pearls, rubies, and turquoise. 4 to 40
Silver Snuff Boxes, elegantly chased and engraved ... 25 to 30
A large stock of Gold Charms and Lockets, from ... 20 to 50
Gold Hunting Watch, independent seconds, with two dials, and dates of the month Lever ... 700
Do. Self-winding independent seconds, Lever ... 600
Do. Self-winding Ladies' Hunting Watches, beautifully enamelled, and set with diamonds ... 400
2 Gold Reversible Watches making at pleasure, a Hunting or Open-faced Watch, one of them splendidly chased and engraved ... 300

ROSSELET & Co. have on hand a new and large stock of Riding Whips, of every kind and description.
Walking Sticks do. do.
Stereoscopes, for 12, 25, and 50 Views, from Rs. 45 to 70.
And a great variety of fancy goods, which really deserve to be seen.
FOR SALE.
A beautiful French Iron Safe, large size. Apply to ROSSELET & Co.

JUST ARRIVED.—Silk and Alpacca Umbrellas from the best makers in London ... Rs. 4 to 12
Sponges ... 1 to 20
Hairbrushes (Gosnell & Co.) ... 3 to 5
Browne and White Turkish Towels (a dozen) ... 12 to 36
Fancy Looking Glasses assorted, of sizes and shapes 2 to 20
Thermometers ... 2 to 5
Writing Paper and Envelopes from De la Rue & Co. Apply to ROSSELET & Co.

MRS. LAKE has just received "Overland" per Steamer *China*, the following, viz:—
Ladies' Crinoline Bonnets.
Boys' and Girls' Crinoline Hats.
Ladies' Black Straw Hats.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes.
Black Spanish Lace Shawls.
Ladies' French Corsets.
White and Colored Feathers.
Hair Plaits.
Mohair Dresses *for Monsoon Wear.*
"*A very Choice Selection of French Flowers.*"
"*The New Cardinibus Collapsing Steel Petticoat.*"
Embroidered Muslin Collars and Sleeves.
Mrs. LAKE begs to notify to the Ladies of Bombay, &c., that they will always find a large and fashionable assortment of every requisite for Wedding and Mourning Orders at her Establishment, No. 7, Byculla Road.
N. B.—Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, or no notice will be taken of them.
No. 7, Byculla Road, Bombay, 21st May 1863.

Business Announcements.

ROSSELET & Co., received per last mail, a nice Lot of Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 10 to 20, Wooden ditto, of different shapes and sizes, Rs. 1 to 4.

STEREOSCOPIC APPARATUS.—The undersigned have just unpacked several Sets of Apparatus for Stereoscopic Pictures. Each Set consists of,
BINOCULAR Camera of finest Mahogany suited for both Landscapes and Portraits with all the most recent improvements.
FOCUSSING SCREEN DARK SLIDE, &c.
A PAIR OF ROSS'S PORTRAIT LENSES.
A PAIR OF ROSS'S LANDSCAPE LENSES.
A Water tight BATH in Mahogany Case.
A strong OAK PRINTING FRAME.
Two STEREOSCOPIC PLATE BOXES.
A folding CAMERA STAND.
The whole of the above fitted neatly and compactly into Pine Travelling Case with Lock and Key, Rs. 350, net cash.
SETS OF APPARATUS similar to the above but with Lereborn's Lenses instead of Ross's, Rs. 260 nett cash.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

PIANOS FOR SALE OR HIRE.—First-rate Pianos can be had at Mr. McCOMBIE and WRIGHT's, either on sale or hire.
Wheatstone's Concertinas, of the best quality, for sale, also beautifully got-up German ones, at moderate prices.
Piano Hammer and Damper Cloth.
Kohler's Band Instruments, of the best quality, always on hand.
Metal Flutes, Electro-plated, very superior, also Wooden ones, with Pearl and German Silver Keys.
Oilman's Stores, of all kinds, always on hand.
A situation for a Band Master wanted. Apply to
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. MRS. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or [illegible] special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS TOOLS, &c.—BASSETT AND Co. late W. H. WALKER & Co. beg to inform their Customers of the arrival of *Large Stock of Tools of all kinds*, amongst which they mention the following:—

		Rs.	As.
Turning Chisels, ¼ to 1½ inch	per set	10	0
Do. Gouges, ¼ to 1¼ „	„	10	0
Assorted Handles for above	per doz.	5	0
Galvanized Iron Buckets			
Garden Shears	each	5	0
Do. Rakes	As. 12 to	2	4
Do. Switchers for lopping Hedges, &c. &c.	each	3	0
Do. Pruning Hooks and Saws	„	8	12
Do. Hoes	„	0	12
Do. Trowels	Rs. 1 and	1	8
Do. Dutch Hoes, 5 inch	each	1	0
Do. do do. 6 „	„	1	2
Do. do. do. 7 „	„	1	4
Do. do. do. 8 „	„	1	8
Do. Bill Hooks, Double Edge, No. 1	per doz.	19	0
Do. do. do. do. do. No. 2	„	21	0
Do. do. do. do. do. No. 3	„	23	0
Do. do. do. Single Edge, No. 1	„	18	0
Do. do. do. do. do. No. 2	„	20	0
Do. do. do. do. do. No. 3	„	22	0
Jack Smoothing, and Trying Planes, Cast Steel Twisted Gimlets, Carpenters' Squares from 3 inch to 18 inch, Hammers of all kinds.			
Lamps for the Portico, fitted for Gas Oil	each	80	0
Do. with Lamp-posts	„	100	0
Boxes, Dispatch, Japanned	each	19	0
Do. do. do.	„	21	0
Do. do. do. Ornamental	„	24	0
Letter Copying Books of all sizes			
Copying Ink, Waterlow's	per quart	2	0
Do. Presses, Foolscap size	each	60	0
Do. do. Letter do.	„	50	0
Letter Scales, with Ounce and Tolah weights	„	10	0
Faber's Ever-pointed Pencils	„	1	0
Do. do. do. do. Leads	per box	0	8
Do. Cedar Pencils, equal to the best drawing pencils	per doz.	1	8
Best Mahogany T squares, 3 feet	each	7	0
Do. do. do. 3 feet 6 inches	„	8	4
Best Cast Steel Straight Edges	per foot	2	14
Elliott's Mathematical Instruments	per shilling	0	10
Paint Brushes of all sizes	each As. 6 to	3	4
Bass Brooms	„	3	8
Whitewash Brushes	Rs. 1-12 to	3	0
Horse Brushes	each	2	0
Carriage Mops	„	1	0
Scrubbing Brushes	As. 12 to	2	2
Dandy Brushes, No. 1 and No. 2	As. 12 and	1	0
Powder Flasks	Rs. 4 to	8	0
Shot do.	Rs. 5 to	8	0
Rifle Fittings, consisting of Sponges, Worms, Wad Cutters, Ramrod Tips, Wire Brushes, and Loading Rods, in 3 pieces			
Semicircular Platform Lamps, with Bracket	each	35	0
Guards' Tricolor Lamps, superior	„	10	0
Ticket Collectors' do. do.	„	6	0
Cambridge Reading Lamps, Lacquered	„	12	8
Do. do. do. Bronzed	„	12	8
Bracket Swinging Lamps, for the Cabin	„	10	8
Hanging do. do. do. do.	„	18	0
Best Corrugated Galvanized Iron Roofing, per cwt. of about 100 sq. feet		20	0
Weather Cocks, with 4 points of the Compass, handsomely gilt and ornamental mountings, with Dog, Fox, Flying Horse, Swan, Hare, Pointer, Cock	each	50	0
Wire Fencing, 1½ inch Mesh, for Gardens, Fowl Houses, Rabbit Hutches, &c. &c.	per yard	1	0

A Flag Staff (lower Mast and top Mast with Rigging, &c. &c., complete—Price Rs. 120.
SHIPS' MASTS (disabled) purchased.
VERY BEST PORTLAND CEMENT for FLOORS of all kinds, DAMP WALLS, GARDEN PATHS, &c.—Price Rs. 12 per barrel.
Splendid Pillar Lamps with Ornamental Posts also 4 Pedestal Lamps for Entrance Steps to Portico's.
BASSETT & Co.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., Operative Chemists, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected stock of Apparatus, Chemicals, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favorably, having recently extended this branch, and, to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodious premises at Byculla, and further have placed a Photographic Chemist of great experience in charge of this branch.

CHEMICALS.
ACID, Acetic Glacial; Acetic Glacial for "Paper process;" Acetic Beaufoys; Boracic; Citric; Formic Gallic; Pyro Gallic; Hydrochloric, pure; Nitric pure; Malic; and Sulphuric, pure.
ALCOHOL, pure and absolute.
AMMONIA, solution Sp. Gr. 880°.
AMMONIUM, Chloride; Bromide and Iodide.
BARYTA, Nitrate.
CADMIUM Iodide; and Bromide.
CHLOROFORM, Pure, Duncan and Flockhart's, Sp. Gr. 1497.
COLLODIONS, Negative and Positive; Thomas'; Bolton's; Ponting's; Ponting's Bromo Iodized; Sutton's; Sutton's Alcoholic; and for the Dry process.
COTTON WOOL, finest *prepared.*
ETHER SULPHURIC, Rectified; and Sulphuric; and Absolute.
GUN COTTON, Soluble.
GUN PAPER Soluble.
GOLD CHLORIDE, Pure and Neutral, in 15 and 30 gr. bottles; and Salt of, or Sal d'Or.
GLYCYRRHIZINE, Solution, for producing intense negatives.
IODINE, Resublimed; Bromide; Chloride; and Tincture, Simple and Compound.
IRON, Bromide; Iodide; Protosulphate, pure, and Proionitrate in Solution.
KAOLIN.
LAMPBLACK, for Polishing.
LITMUS PAPER, in Books; and Tincture.
MAGNESIA, Nitrate.
MERCURY, pure, distilled.
NAPTHA.
POTASS, Nitrate, pure.
POTASSIUM, Bromide; Cyanide; Fluoride; and Iodide.
ROTTEN STONE, finest prepared.
ROUGE, finest, for polishing.
SILVER, Ammonia Nitrate in Solution.
SILVER, Solution (Argento Cyanide of Potassium) for re-silvering Daguerotype Plates, and Electro Depositions; Bromide; Chloride; Cyanide; Nitrate, fused; perfectly neutral, and is free from *nitrite*; Nitrate, pure, Recrystallized, Baths, for Negatives and Positives, carefully prepared, and ready for immediate Iodide; and Iodide in Iodide of Potassium (for Calotype Process.)
SODA, Hyposulphite pure, free from Sulphate; Phosphate, and Acetate.
SODIUM, Chloride, pure; Bromide; and Iodide.
SOLUTION, for Iodizing Waxed Paper; and Sensitizing Waxed Paper.
TANNIN, pure.
TURMERIC Paper, in Books.
TRIPOLI finest Venetian.
VARNISHES, by Bolton, Thomas, Bland and Long, &c., consisting of
VARNISH, Amber in Chloroform; Crystal in Chloroform; Benzoin in Chloroform; Spirit, by Soeune Freres; and Jet Varnish, for Positives.

DIAMOND SOLUTION FOR CHEMICALLY CLEANING GLASS PLATES.
ACROMATIC LENSES OF SIZES.
BATHS, from 6½ by 4½ to 12 by 10.
DISHES.
Glass Moulded and Hard Procelain, 6½ by 4½ to by 10.
PLATES.
Best Patent Glass with "Ground Edges," by Messrs. CHANCE & Co., of the following sizes:—
2½ by 2 inches to 12 by 10.
BOXES FOR HOLDING THE ABOVE PLATES, STEREOSCOPIC PLATES AND BOXES FOR HOLDING THE SAME.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPERS.
Albumenized Paper.
Genuine German Saxe.
Extra Albumenized do.
Turner's Negative and Positive
Whatman's do.
Canson's Thin Negative.
„ Thick Positive.
Hollingworth's Papers.
Salted do.
Pure Bibulous Paper, free from Iron.
[SIZES. 22 by 17 and 17 by 11]
Bibulous Extra thick for Blotting off Proofs.
Circular Filtering Paper, of sizes.

SUNDRIES.
Plate Holders.
Pneumatic Holders.
Pressure Frames, Oak and Mahogany.
Levelling Stands with Screws, for Coating and developing Plates.
Scales and Weights in Mahogany Boxes, with Glass Pans.
Scales in Oak Boxes with Brass Pans.
Graduated Glass Measures.
Glass Funnels and Stands.
Buckle Brushes.
Focussing Glasses.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Camels' Hair Pencils, of sizes.
Horn Forceps, and Paper Clips.
Manson's Colors, various.
Card Mounts, of sizes.
Frames for Passe Partouts.
Morocco Cases and Frames.
Glass and Wedgewood Pestles and Mortars.
Stereoscopic Mounts.
Microscopes and Telescopes.

Books, etc, for Sale.

THE Bombay Army List, and the Bombay Civil List including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 31st March 1863, now ready, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

SELF-PRESERVATION.—An Essay on Nervous and Physical Debility, whether arising from excesses, accident, or climate; with Practical Observations on a safe and successful Mode of Treatment. By Samuel La'Mert, M.D., 37 Bedford Square, London, Doctor of Medicine, of the University of Erlangen, Honorary Member of the London Hospital Medical Society, Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, London, &c. &c. Just published, price One Rupee, with numerous Cases and Engravings.
Patients residing in India can be treated by correspondence. The work may be had in Bombay, of Messrs. C. and J. Hormusjee, Apollo street; in Calcutta of Baboo K. M. Day, 10, Hare Street, and in Madras, of Pharoah & Co., *Athenæum Press*; or it will be forwarded by the Author direct from England, on receipt of 1½ Rupees in Indian postage stamps.

THE SCIENCE of LIFE; or, How to Live, and What to Live For; Explanatory of the Mysteries of Man's Existence, and the various Phenomena of life. With Instructions for securing Health and Strength, and Remarks on the Treatment of Disorders incidental to Sedentary Life. By a PHYSICIAN of TWENTY YEAR'S PRACTICE. Just published, price one Rupee, New Edition, by post.*
Contents: The Physical Education of Early Life—The Art of Prolonging Life—The Theory of Digestion—The Stomach and its Difficulties—The Cultivation of the Affections, and the Regulation of the Passions—Nervous Disorders, etc.
London, Mann, 39 Cornhill; Bombay, Messrs. C. and J Hormusjee, Apollo Street.
* Bill in price by post.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply at the Godowns of GEORGE S. KING & Co.

PER "J. J. DUSSIMIER."—McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT, Mess and General Agents, have a fresh stock of—
MUMM'S VINE LEAF BRANDY.
MUMM'S first-class CHAMPAGNE, in Pints and Quarts.
Apply at No. 1, Church Gate Street.

CHAMPAGNE IMPERIAL, FIRST QUALITY, JULES MUMM AND COMPANY, RHEIMS, Shipped by J. J. BORDES, ship owner and sole Importer Bordeaux.
The only genuine Champagne of this Brand for sale at the Godowns of McCOMBIE & WRIGHT. Price Rs. 42 per Dozen

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, &c.:—
Cognac, real French,
Burgundy, Beaujolais.
Champagne, Ruinart's, in quarts and pints, 1858 Vintage.
Claret, Barton and Guestier's, Beychevelle.
Do. do. Chateau Leoville.
Sherry, Cortissos'.
Also, Westley Richard's new Breech-loading Rifles, with Cartridges and Ammunition for the same.
A few of Milner's Fire Resisting Safes, and Brown Brothers celebrated Iron Folding Chairs and Conches.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bombay, 21st May 1863.

THE UNDERSIGNED can confidently recommend the following Wines, &c., just to hand:—
Very Superior Sparkling MOSELLE.
Do. do. CHAMPAGNE.
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry.
Do. Excellent Golden.
Do. Excellent Pale.
PORT, Old, very superior.
HOCK, Sparkling.
Do. Still.
CLARETS, good Breakfast and Dinner Wines.
MADEIRA, a Select Wine.
BURGUNDY, Red "Hermitage."
Do. do. "St. George."
VERMOUTH, Bitter.
BRANDIES, Sundry marks, well selected.
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of FOUR Dozen Quarts and SIX Dozen Pints.
5, Forbes Street. ALBERT VINAY,

CUNLIFF'S Claret .... Rs. 36
Sherry .... „ 25
Ronaldson's Sherry .... „ 23
REMINGTON & Co.
May 29, 1863.

JUST ARRIVED.
JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS beg to invite attention to the following, just received ex *Salamanca, Bonne Marie* and *J. J. Dussumier*, and they would solicit early orders from their constituents.
Chillingworth's Crown Claret; a small consignment.
Brandy, Jules Robin's Henry Monnie's and Dunkin's.
Jules Mumin's Champagne in pints and quarts.
Burgoff's Hock and Moselle in ditto ditto.
John Moir's Jams and Jellies in tins.
Fruits in Brandy and Syrup.
French Patties of every variety.
The names of the suppliers will be their recommendation.
Also a small and choice assortment of Tucker's Lamps, so well and favorably known here.
18th February, 1863.

BASS, AND CO.'S BEER IN WOOD of last October brew, just received, orders registered by
LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
CHAMPAGNE.
Fleur de Sillery, Ernest Irroy & Co...at Rs. 36 per doz. quarts
CLARET.

St. Julien 1856. Montheuil Franc fils ainé		at Rs. 35	do.	do.
Do. 1858	Do.	„ 30	do.	do.
Chateau Margaux 1856.	Do.	„ 35	do.	do.
Do. 1858.	Do.	„ 30	do.	do.
Fine Claret 1858. Aug. Meller & Co.		„ 16	do.	do.
Chateau Milon Hernozant		„ 16	do.	do.
Do. Leoville	Do.	„ 22	do.	do.
Do. Lafitte	Do.	„ 35	do.	do.

SPARKLING MOSELLE.
Blumeder Mosel. C. A. Kupferberg. „ 40 do. do.
VOLKART BROTHERS.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.—We beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits, &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from Messrs. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangement for their constant sale.
CUTLER & Co.
With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(*Of London Bordeaux and Rheims.*)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

		Rs. per doz.
Claret	No. 1 ... Black Capsule	35
	Pts.	18
	No. 2 ... Blue	30
	Pts.	16
	No. 3 ... Yellow	26
	Pts.	14
	No. 4 ... Green	22
	Pts.	12
	Medoc ... Red	17
	Pts.	9
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co	38
	„ per 2 dozen Pts.	40
	Brand C. & Co.	32
	„ per 2 dozen Pts.	34
Moselle	Sparkling Nonpareil	38
	„ per 2 dozen Pts	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32
	„ per 2 dozen Pts.	33
Hock	Sparkling Nonpareil	38
	„ per 2 dozen Pts.	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32
	„ per 2 dozen Pts	32
Port	Black Seal	28
	Pts.	15
	Red Seal	24
	Pts.	12
Sherry	Amontillado ... Black Seal	32
	Pale Amoroso	30
	Light Golden ... Green	28
	Pale ... Brown	26
	Pale ... Yellow	22
	Pale ... White	18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)		32
„ „ (Yellow „)		26
Gin Old Tom		20
Whiskey, Saucel Malt		22
Rum, Old Jamaica		20
Curacoa	Brown ... in Glass Bottles	42
	„ Pts.	21
	White ... Bottles	42
	„ Pts.	21
Maraschino Di Zara		40
„	Pts.	21
Cherry Brandy		30
„	Pts.	15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS,
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, April 1863.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries, and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.:—

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal ... Amontillado	per dozen		Rs. 28
Bronze do., White do. ... Good Dinner Wines	„		24
Brown do., Yellow do.	„		22
MADEIRA, very old	„		42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	„	30
Do. Do.	Pints	„	15
Red Seal	Quarts	„	24
Do. Do.	Pints	„	18
CLARET—			
Chateaux Margux		„	84
Leoville		„	28
St. Julien		„	22
Medoc		„	16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality ... A. DePaul	Quarts	„	40
Do. ... A. DePaul	Pints	„	21
Do. ... J. C. Morizet	Quarts	„	36
Do. ... do	Pints	„	19
HOCK—			
Sparking and Still {Dembar & Jordan, Coblentz Rhine}		„	38
MOSELLE do do.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE		„	21
TREACHER & Co.'s do		„	18
CURACOA		„	42
MARASCHINO		„	40
CHERRY BRANDY		„	30
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36			
Do. ... Julies Robins (30 year old)		„	50
Rum ... Fine old Jamaica		„	20
Gin—Old Tom ... Booth, London			
Do. ... Hollands, in cases			
WHISKEY ... Glenlivat, Crabbie		„	21

BEER AND STOUT.
Allsopp's and Bass's Ale and Beer, English and country hotels, just to hand, in excellent condition.
GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKIN' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.
TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY, POONA, [illegible]

Business Announcements.

JACOB AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassimeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hat, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats Single and Double Barrelled Guns.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every discription, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Outstations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

LONDON HOUSE.
WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER-MAKERS JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, AND ENGRAVERS.
THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c.
T. B. & Co., receive from their House in London, a fresh supply almost every mail, and they trust the public will not hesitate to send them orders for any thing they may require in their line.
T. B. & Co., have on hand, Wristlets of good Gold, and the latest patterns, Brooches, Necklets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings, set with precious stones, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Ear-rings, Gold and Jet Solatatres, Albert and Neck Chains, Lockets, Vinegaretts, Match Boxes, Keys, Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Buckles, Mourning Rings.
Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs. Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Mug, with Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in one, with beautiful morocco case, lined with velvet and silk, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Alberts and Neck Chains.
Nickelsilver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.
Best Gold Hunting Watches, Gentlemans.
Do. do. do. do. Ladies set with diamonds.
Do. Open faced, Ladies.
Do. Silver Hunting and open faced English and Geneva.
Do. German Silver Railway Time Keepers.
Ladies Companions, Portmonaies, Ivory Pencil cases with knives attached, Purses, Back-combs, Snuff Boxes, Babies Whistles with Coral handles, Chuckmuck cases, Masonic Clothing and Jewellery, Small Horn Musical Boxes playing two tunes, Patent Petroleue Gas Lamps, Candle Sticks and Shades.
Clocks of all descriptions from Rs. 10 to 150.
Musical Boxes of the very best make with drums and bells playing the following airs.
1. La Belle D'Orient Valse. 1. Fenella Valse.
2. In the Strand. 2. Spitzan Polka.
3. The Rataplan Polka. 3. Les Zouaves Quadrille.
4. La Traviata. 4. Le Barbier de Seville.
5. Red, White and Blue. 5. Kitty Patterson. A
6. The Burlesque Galop. Dreadful Story.
6. Canz mein Leken Galop,
Terms—Cash.
Orders from Outstations strictly attended to, if accompanied with draft or reference for payment in Bombay.
THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co.,
Watch, Chronometer, and Clock-makers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers.
N.B.—Watches cleaned and repaired by a first-class European Watch-maker, and guaranteed for 12 months after repair.
Bombay, Established, 1851.

Insurances, &c.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.
CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE, 137, Leadenhall Street, London.—JAMES HARTLEY & Co., Managers.—Established 1843.—The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office by first-class Steamers.
T. BLACK, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £2000,000.
FIRE Premiums for year 1858 .... £196,148
Do. do. 1859 228,314
Do. do. 1860 262,977
Do. do. 1861 292,402
RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.
Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
LIFE BRANCH.
The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurances
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 14th October 1860.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
19, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.,
Completely Registered, pursuant to Act 7 & 8 *Vict., cap,* 110
CAPITAL, £2,500,000.
Directors.
HENRY WILLIAM PEEK, Esq. (Peek Brothers & Co.), *Chairman.*
H. TROWER, Esq. (Trowers & Lawson), *Deputy-Chairman.*
JEREMIAH COLMAN, Esq. (J. & J. Colman.)
CHARLES CURLING, Esq., (Charles Curling & Co.)
EDWIN FOX, Esq. (Halliday, Fox, & Co.)
NEHEMIAH GRIFFITHS, Esq. (N. Griffiths, Tate, & Fisher.)
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FRANCIS HICKS, Esq. (Thomas & Francis Hicks.)
JOHN HODGSON, Esq. (Grant, Hodgson, & Co.)
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JOHN ROBERT THOMSON, Jun., Esq. (J. R. Thomson & Co.)
JOHN KEMP WELCH, Esq. (Orlando Jones & Co.)
Manager of Fire Department.—HENRY THOMSON.
Actuary.—W. P. PATTISON,
Solicitors.—Messrs. THOMAS & HOLLAMS, Mincing Lane.
Bankers.—THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK,
Secretary.—HENRY GHINN.
The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the Fire Department of the above Company, are empowered to issue Policies on the most favourable terms, and to settle any claims that may arise.
Losses settled with promptitude and liberality.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Agents for the Company.

THE BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)
Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, which specially limits the liability of each Shareholder to the amount of his shares.
CAPITAL £1,000,000, in 50,000 Shares of £20 each, with power to increase to £2,000,000.
First Issue 25,000 Shares.
Deposit, on Application. £1 per Share, and £1 on Allotment.
DIRECTORS.
Archibald Boyd, Director of the Union Bank of London .... London.
Francis C. Braun, of Blessig, Braun and Co. .... Liverpool.
Thomas Chilton, of Holderness and Chilton, President of the Chamber of Commerce .... Liverpool.
Francis Anderson Clint, of Clint and Co., Chairman of the Shipowners' Association .... Liverpool.
Charles B. Colchester, of Colchester and Woolner .... London.
William James Fernie, of Fernie Brothers and Co. ... Liverpool.
Arthur Bower Forwood, or Leech, Harrison, and Forwood .... Liverpool.
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Thomas Harrison, of Thomas Harrison and Co. ... Liverpool.
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James Seawright, of James Seawright and Co. .... London.
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Jhomas Wilkinson Totley, of Hollinshead, Tetley, and Co. .... Liverpool.
Thomas Stenhouse, Director of the Chartered Bank of India, &c. .... London.
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SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Fletcher and Hull, Liverpool.
Messrs. Flux and Argles, Mincing Lane, London.
BROKERS.
London—Messrs. Laurence, Son, & Pearce, Auction Mart, E.
Liverpool—Messrs. Thomas Tinley and Sons.
„ Messrs. G. and T. Irvine.
BANKERS.
The Union Bank of London, London.
The Union Bank of Liverpool, Liverpool.
TEMPORARY OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.
6, Cook-street, Liverpool.
39, Lothbury, London, E.C.
The business of the Company will be confined to the issuing of Policies on FREIGHT AND GOODS ONLY, and it is expressly provided, as a fundamental element in the constitution of this Company, that no insurance shall be effected on the ships themselves.
JOINT AGENTS IN BOMBAY.
STENHOUSE & Co.
LAWRENCE & Co.

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